

SENATE—Friday, January 20, 1989

(Legislative day of Tuesday, January 3, 1989)

INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE VICE PRESIDENT

Members of the House of Representatives, Members of the Senate, Justices of the Supreme Court, members of the Cabinet, members of the diplomatic corps, the Governors of the States and the Mayor of the District of Columbia, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and other distinguished guests assembled on the west front.

MRS. BUSH AND MRS. QUAYLE

Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Michel, and Mrs. Stevens escorted Mrs. Bush and Mrs. Quayle to the President's platform.

THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. REAGAN

Mr. Giugni and Mr. Russ escorted the President and Mrs. Reagan, accompanied by Senator STEVENS and Representative MICHEL, to the President's platform.

THE VICE PRESIDENT-ELECT

Ms. Jeanine Drysdale-Lowe, Senate Deputy Sergeant at Arms, and Mr. Russ escorted the Vice President-elect, accompanied by Senator MITCHELL, Senator STEVENS, Representative MICHEL, and Representative FOLEY, to the President's platform.

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

Senator FORD and Speaker WRIGHT, accompanied by Mr. Michael J. Ruehling, the executive director, and Mr. Giugni and Mr. Russ, escorted the President-elect to the President's platform.

THE INAUGURAL CEREMONY

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, Mr. Vice President, and my fellow Americans: On behalf of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies, welcome to the Bicentennial Presidential Inauguration. It is now my pleasure to present for the invocation the Reverend Billy Graham.

Will everyone please rise?

INVOCATION

Reverend GRAHAM. Shall we pray? Our Father and our God, Thou hast said blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord.

We recognize on this historic occasion that we are a nation under God. This faith in God is our foundation and our heritage. Thou hast warned us in the Holy Scriptures if the foundations be destroyed, what can the righteous do?

We confess that we are in danger of destroying some of those foundations for times our faith in Thee has faltered and we have chosen to go our own way than the way that Thou

would have us go, both as individuals and as a nation.

Forgive us, we pray, as we turn to Thee in repentance and in faith. Restore us to Thyself and recreate within us a desire to follow Thy will for all our lives.

As George Washington reminded us in his Farewell Address, morality and faith are the pillars of our society. May we never forget that.

The Scriptures also say promotion comes not from the East nor from the West but from Thee.

We acknowledge Thy divine help in the selection of our leadership each 4 years.

We recognize, O Lord, in our sovereignty Thou hast permitted Ronald Reagan to lead us for the past 8 years. We pray that as he and his wife, Nancy, leave the White House and go to the west coast, Thou would give them many more years of health and happiness.

Now we come to a new era in our history. In Thy sovereignty, Thou hast permitted George Bush to lead us at this momentous hour in our history for the next 4 years. As he today places his hand upon the Bible and solemnly swears before Thee to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution, give him the wisdom, integrity, and courage to help this become a nation that is gentle and kind.

Protect him from physical danger; and in the lovely moments of decision, grant him Thy wisdom to know what is morally right, and uncompromising courage to do it. Give him a cool head and a warm heart; give him a compassion for those in physical, moral, and spiritual need.

O God, we consecrate today George Herbert Walker Bush to the Presidency of these United States, with the assurance that from this hour on, as he and his family move into the White House, they will have the presence and the power of the One who said, "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee." We pray Thou will bless his wife, Barbara, and their children as they stand at his side, and his mother, who is here today. And what we pray for President Bush, we also pray for Vice President JAMES DANFORTH QUAYLE and his wife, Marilyn, and their children. We pray as well for the members of the Cabinet, the Congress, the courts, and all others whom Thou hast entrusted with positions of leadership. We pray that the spiritual tide that many of us have sensed running in this Nation may continue. As we

read our newspapers and watch our television screens, it seems that evil is getting worse, but we thank Thee for the millions of people who pray daily and go to church and synagogue on the weekends. We believe that this is the day the Lord has made. Let us rejoice and be glad in it.

All this we pray in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. Amen.

Mr. FORD. It is now my special pleasure to introduce the Harlan Boys' Choir from Harlan, KY, under the direction of Mr. David Davies. They will sing "This Is My Country."

(The Harlan, KY, Boys' Choir sang "This Is My Country.")

[Applause.]

Mr. FORD. It is now my pleasure to present my distinguished colleague, the honorable TED STEVENS, a Senator from Alaska, to introduce the Vice Presidential oath and the Presidential oath.

Senator STEVENS.

Mr. STEVENS. Thank you, Chairman FORD, for your many courtesies.

President and Mrs. Reagan and Vice President and Mrs. Bush, fellow citizens: The Vice President-elect will take his oath of his office as his wife, Marilyn Tucker Quayle, holds the Quayle family Bible. Their children, Tucker, Benjamin, and Corinne, will join them. The Vice President-elect has asked a gracious lady, the first woman to sit on the Highest Court of our land, to administer his oath of office. It is my honor to present now the distinguished Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, the Honorable Sandra Day O'Connor, to administer the oath of office to the Vice President-elect, JAMES DANFORTH QUAYLE.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH OF OFFICE TO THE VICE PRESIDENT

Associate Justice O'CONNOR. Raise your right hand.

Associate Justice of the United States Sandra Day O'Connor administered to the Vice President-elect the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution, which he repeated, as follows:

I, JAMES DANFORTH QUAYLE, do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on

which I am about to enter. So help me God.

Associate Justice O'CONNOR. Congratulations.

[Applause.]

Mr. STEVENS. S. Sgt. Alvy Powell, of the U.S. Army Band, will now sing "God Bless America."

(S. Sgt. Alvy Powell, of the U.S. Army Band, sang "God Bless America.")

[Applause.]

Mr. STEVENS. Thank you, Staff Sergeant Powell.

President Reagan, Vice President and Mrs. Quayle, fellow Americans: The wife of the President-elect, Barbara Bush, will hold the Bible first used at the inauguration of President George Washington, together with the Bush Bible.

With us today is the President-elect's mother, Mrs. Prescott Bush; George, Jr.; Neil; Marvin; and Dorothy, with their families, who join their father and mother on this platform.

It is now my great privilege and high honor to present the Chief Justice of the United States, the Honorable William Hubbs Rehnquist, who will administer the oath of office to the President-elect of the United States, George Herbert Walker Bush.

[Applause.]

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH OF OFFICE TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Chief Justice REHNQUIST. Please raise your right hand and repeat after me.

The Chief Justice of the United States, William Hubbs Rehnquist, administered to the President-elect the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution, which he repeated, as follows:

I, George Herbert Walker Bush, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. So help me God.

Mr. Chief Justice REHNQUIST. Congratulations.

[Applause.]

(Four ruffles and flourishes, "Hail to the Chief," and 21-gun salute.)

Mr. FORD. Ladies and gentlemen, the President of the United States.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

President BUSH. Mr. Chief Justice, Mr. President, Vice President QUAYLE, Senator MITCHELL, Speaker WRIGHT, Senator DOLE, Congressman MICHEL, and fellow citizens, neighbors, and friends.

There is a man here who has earned a lasting place in our hearts—and in our history. President Reagan, on behalf of our Nation, I thank you for the wonderful things that you have done for America. [Applause.]

I have just repeated, word for word, the oath taken by George Washington 200 years ago; and the Bible on which

I placed my hand is the Bible on which he placed his.

It is right that the memory of Washington be with us today, not only because this is our Bicentennial Inauguration, but because Washington remains the Father of our country. And he would, I think, be gladdened by this day, for today is the concrete expression of a stunning fact: our continuity these 200 years since our Government began.

We meet on democracy's front porch, a good place to talk as neighbors and as friends. For this is a day when our Nation is made whole, when our differences for a moment are suspended.

And my first act as President is a prayer. I ask you to bow your heads:

Heavenly Father, we bow our heads and thank You for Your love. Accept our thanks for the peace that yields this day and the shared faith that makes its continuance likely. Make us strong to do Your work, willing to heed and hear Your will, and write on our hearts these words: "Use power to help people." For we are given power not to advance our own purposes, nor to make a great show in the world, nor a name. There is but one just use of power, and it is to serve people. Help us to remember it, Lord. Amen.

I come before you and assume the Presidency at a moment rich with promise. We live in a peaceful, prosperous time, but we can make it better. For a new breeze is blowing, and a world refreshed by freedom seems reborn; for in man's heart, if not in fact, the day of the dictator is over. [Applause.]

The totalitarian era is passing, its old ideas blown away like leaves from an ancient, lifeless tree.

A new breeze is blowing—and a nation refreshed by freedom stands ready to push on: There is new ground to be broken, and new action to be taken.

There are times when the future seems thick as a fog; you sit and wait, hoping the mists will lift and reveal the right path.

But this is a time when the future seems a door you can walk right through—into a room called tomorrow.

Great nations of the world are moving toward democracy—through the door to freedom.

Men and women of the world move toward free markets—through the door to prosperity.

The people of the world agitate for free expression and free thought—through the door to the moral and intellectual satisfactions that only liberty allows.

We know what works: Freedom works. We know what's right: Freedom is right. We know how to secure a more just and prosperous life for man on Earth: through free markets, free

speech, free elections, and the exercise of free will unhampered by the state. [Applause.]

For the first time in this century—for the first time in perhaps all history—man does not have to invent a system by which to live. We don't have to talk late into the night about which form of government is better. We don't have to wrest justice from the kings. We only have to summon it from within ourselves.

We must act on what we know. I take as my guide the hope of a saint: In crucial things, unity; in important things, diversity; in all things, generosity.

America today is a proud, free Nation, decent and civil—a place we cannot help but love. We know in our hearts, not loudly and proudly, but as a simple fact, that this country has meaning beyond what we see, and that our strength is a force for good.

But have we changed as a nation even in our time? Are we enthralled with material things, less appreciative of the nobility of work and sacrifice?

My friends, we are not the sum of our possessions. They are not the measure of our lives. In our hearts we know what matters. We cannot hope only to leave our children a bigger car, a bigger bank account. We must hope to give them a sense of what it means to be a loyal friend, a loving parent, a citizen who leaves his home, his neighborhood and town better than he found it.

What do we want the men and women who work with us to say when we are no longer there? That we were more driven to succeed than anyone around us? Or that we stopped to ask if a sick child had gotten better, and stayed a moment there to trade a word of friendship?

No President, no government, can teach us to remember what is best in what we are. But if the man you have chosen to lead this Government can help make a difference; if he can celebrate the quieter, deeper successes that are made not of gold and silk, but of better hearts and finer souls; if he can do these things, then he must.

America is never wholly herself unless she is engaged in high morale principle. We as a people have such a purpose today. It is to make kinder the face of the Nation and gentler the face of the world.

My friends, we have work to do. [Applause.]

There are the homeless, lost and roaming; there are the children who have nothing, no love, no normalcy; there are those who cannot free themselves of enslavement to whatever addiction—drugs, welfare, the demoralization that rules the slums. There is crime to be conquered, the rough crime of the streets. There are young women to be helped who are about to

become mothers of children they can't care for and might not love. They need our care, our guidance, and our education; though we bless them for choosing life.

The old solution, the old way, was to think that public money alone could end these problems. But we have learned that that is not so. And in any case, our funds are low. We have a deficit to bring down. We have more will than wallet; but will is what we need.

We will make the hard choices, looking at what we have, perhaps allocating it differently, making our decisions based on honest need and prudent safety.

And then we will do the wisest thing of all: We will turn to the only resource we have that in times of need always grows: the goodness and the courage of the American people. [Applause.]

I am speaking of a new engagement in the lives of others—a new activism, hands-on and involved, that gets the job done. We must bring in the generations, harnessing the unused talent of the elderly and the unfocused energy of the young. For not only leadership is passed from generation to generation, but so is stewardship. And the generation born after the Second World War has come of age.

I have spoken of a thousand points of light—of all the community organizations that are spread like stars throughout the Nation, doing good.

We will work hand in hand, encouraging, sometimes leading, sometimes being led, rewarding. We will work on this in the White House, in the Cabinet agencies. I will go to the people and the programs that are the brighter points of light, and I will ask every member of my government to become involved.

The old ideas are new again because they are not old; they are timeless: duty, sacrifice, commitment, and a patriotism that finds its expression in taking part and pitching in. [Applause.]

We need a new engagement, too, between the Executive and the Congress.

The challenges before us will be thrashed out with the House and the Senate. We must bring the Federal budget into balance. And we must ensure that America stands before the world united: strong, at peace, and fiscally sound. But, of course, things may be difficult.

We need compromise; we have had dissension. We need harmony; we have had a chorus of discordant voices.

For Congress, too, has changed in our time. There has grown a certain divisiveness. We have seen the hard looks and heard the statements in which not each other's ideas are challenged, but each other's motives. And our great parties have too often been far apart, and untrusting of each other.

It has been this way since Vietnam. That was cleaves us still. But, friends, that war began in earnest a quarter of a century ago; and surely the statute of limitations has been reached. This is a fact: The final lesson of Vietnam is that no great nation can long afford to be sundered by a memory.

A new breeze is blowing—and the old bipartisanship must be made new again. [Applause.]

To my friends—and yes, I do mean friends—in the loyal opposition—and yes, I mean loyal: I put out my hand.

I am putting out my hand to you, Mr. Speaker.

I am putting out my hand to you, Mr. Majority Leader.

For this is the thing: This is the age of the offered hand.

And we can't turn back clocks and I don't want to. But when our fathers were young, Mr. Speaker, our differences ended at the water's edge. And we don't wish to turn back time, but when our mothers were young, Mr. Majority Leader, the Congress and the Executive were capable of working together to produce a budget on which this Nation could live. Let us negotiate soon—and hard. But in the end, let us produce.

The American people await action. They didn't send us here to bicker. They ask us to rise above the merely partisan. [Applause.]

"In crucial things, unity"—and this, my friends, is crucial.

To the world, too, we offer new engagement and a renewed vow: We will stay strong to protect the peace. The "offered hand" is a reluctant fist; but once made, strong, and can be used with great effect.

There are today Americans who are held against their will in foreign lands, and Americans who are unaccounted for. Assistance can be shown here, and will be long remembered. Good will begets good will. Good faith can be a spiral that endlessly moves on.

"Great nations like great men must keep their word." When America says something, America means it, whether a treaty or an agreement or a vow made on marble steps. [Applause.]

We will always try to speak clearly, for candor is a compliment. But subtlety, too, is good and has its place.

While keeping our alliances and friendships around the world strong, ever strong, we will continue the new closeness with the Soviet Union, consistent both with our security and with progress. One might say that our new relationships in part reflects the triumph of hope and strength over experience. But hope is good. And so is strength. And vigilance.

Here today are tens of thousands of our citizens who feel the understandable satisfaction of those who have taken part in democracy and seen their hopes fulfilled.

But my thoughts have been turning the past few days to those who would be watching at home—

To an older fellow who will throw a salute by himself when the flag goes by, and the women who will tell her sons the words of the battle hymns. I don't mean this to be sentimental. I mean that on days like this, we remember that we are all part of a continuum, inescapably connected by the ties that bind.

Our children are watching in schools throughout our great land. And to them I say, thank you for watching democracy's big day. For democracy belongs to us all, and freedom is like a beautiful kite that can go higher and higher with the breeze.

And to all I say: No matter what your circumstances or where you are, you are part of this day, you are part of the life of our great Nation. [Applause.]

A President is neither prince nor pope, and I don't seek "a window on men's souls." In fact, I yearn for a greater tolerance, an easy-goingness about each other's attitudes and way of life.

There are few clear areas in which we as a society must rise up united and express our intolerance. The most obvious now is drugs. And when that first cocaine was smuggled in on a ship, it may as well have been a deadly bacteria, so much has it hurt the body, the soul of our country. And there is much to be done and to be said. But take my word for it: This scourge will stop. [Applause.]

And so, there is much to do; and tomorrow the work begins.

I do not mistrust the future; I do not fear what is ahead. For our problems are large, but our heart is larger. Our challenges are great, but our will is greater. And if our flaws are endless, God's love is truly boundless.

Some see leadership as high drama, and the sound of trumpets calling. And sometimes it is that. But I see history as a book with many pages—and each day we fill a page with acts of hopefulness and meaning.

The new breeze blows, a page turns, the story unfolds—and so today a chapter begins: a small and stately story of unity, diversity, and generosity—shared, and written, together.

Thank you.

God bless you and God bless the United States of America. [Applause.]

Mr. FORD. Please remain standing for the benediction by Rev. Billy Graham, and remain standing for the singing of our national anthem by S. Sgt. Alvy Powell.

Reverend GRAHAM. Shall we pray?

Our Father, we thank Thee for this great day in the history of democracy. May it touch the whole world. And now:

May the Lord bless thee and keep thee; the Lord make His face to shine upon thee and be gracious unto thee; the Lord lift up His countenance upon thee and give thee peace.

Amen.

The national anthem was sung by S. Sgt. Alvy Powell, audience standing. [Applause.]

The inaugural ceremonies were concluded at 12:28 p.m.

The Senate met at 3:02 p.m., and was called to order by the President pro tempore [Mr. BYRD].

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Richard C. Halverson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He shall direct thy path.—Proverbs 3:5-6.

Eternal God, all wise, all powerful and infinitely patient, thank Thee for this gracious guarantee of Godly direction in our lives when we meet the simple conditions laid down.

As the Senate enters its third century at a time of cosmic, domestic, and world need, give the Senators and all leadership the wisdom of Your Word and the will to obey, to the glory of God and benefit of the people.

In His name who is truth. Amen.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the order, the majority leader is recognized.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Journal of the proceedings be approved to date.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, the Senate is in session today for the sole purpose of receiving any executive nominations that President Bush may choose to submit to the Senate for its advice and consent. At the request of President Bush, several committees have already held hearings on some of the President's nominees that will head the Cabinet-level departments, and other committee hearings are scheduled before the Senate reconvenes on next Wednesday.

For the information of my colleagues, I want to outline the Senate's schedule as I now see it for today and next week.

Following this brief statement I will yield to the Republican leader, Sena-

tor DOLE. After any remarks he may wish to make and his yielding the floor, we will admit the President's messenger and receive his nominations. The Senate will then, after brief remarks by myself, recess until 12 noon on Wednesday, January 25, according to the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 3.

There will not be any morning business today and under the order previously entered no bills or resolutions may be introduced.

After the Senate reconvenes on Wednesday at 12 noon, I will make a statement setting forth some of our objectives for this Congress. I anticipate that Senator DOLE will make a similar statement on behalf of the Republicans. There will then be a period of time for the transaction of routine morning business which will enable Senators to make speeches and introduce bills and resolutions.

I am planning to have rollcall votes on any of the President's nominations that have then been reported by committees and are ready for floor consideration. I expect that floor consideration on these nominations will begin in midafternoon on Wednesday.

When the Senate completes its business on Wednesday, I expect to recess or adjourn over until 2 p.m. on the following day, Thursday. Although Thursday is the day on which I earlier indicated that the Senate will stay later into the evening, in these first few months I do not anticipate that we should need to stay late next Thursday.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the order, the Republican leader is recognized.

DEATH OF FORMER SENATOR GORDON ALLOTT

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, it is with great sorrow that I announce to the Senate the passing of a former colleague, Senator Gordon Allott, of Colorado, who passed away Tuesday of this week. Our distinguished colleague, Senator BILL ARMSTRONG, is absent today attending the funeral.

(By request of Mr. DOLE, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

A SENATOR'S SENATOR

● Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. President, this Tuesday Colorado and the Nation lost a man who was for me both a personal friend and a mentor. He was truly a Senator's Senator. Gordon Allott passed away this Tuesday and he will be greatly missed.

Funeral services are being held this Friday in Colorado. I will be there and

of course will be expressing sympathy from all of us to Gordon's wife, Welda; his two sons Roger and Gordon, and the rest of the Allott family. But I know the Senate will also wish to take note of his passing and have asked that these remarks be placed in the RECORD.

We often hear the words "public servant," but I am not sure we always know what that means. For a fitting example, look no further than the life of Gordon Allott. County and city attorney; Army Air Force officer in World War II; district attorney; Colorado Lieutenant Governor; and three-term Member of the U.S. Senate. In the Senate Allott served on the Appropriations and Interior Committees. He was also chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, the post I now hold. He promoted the interests of our State and of the country in a quiet, firm way. We admired his skill as a legislator, his foresight in planning for Colorado's future needs, his personal and public integrity.

Those qualities gave a generation of young men and women in Colorado an example to follow. And that, I think, is Gordon Allott's real legacy. He recruited talented young people; gave many their first start in politics and government; inspired others to become active in their own community. There are many graduates from the Gordon Allott school of public service—some with names of national prominence; others not as well known, but serving with the same dignity and conviction so characteristic of Senator Gordon Allott.

Colorado is truly a wonderful State. For those of us who live there and others who visit, it is so easy to see how our State inspired the words for the song "America the Beautiful." But, as Teddy Roosevelt once observed, Colorado's true wealth is not in our natural resources, not in our mountains, but in our people. Allott was still a young child when Roosevelt said that in a speech in Pueblo, CO; but, he must have had citizens like Gordon Allott in mind. I know I do. ●

EXTENDING MY THANKS

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I would just take 1 second to thank the distinguished majority leader for outlining the program and to indicate and to extend my heartiest congratulations to President Bush, Vice President QUAYLE. In my view, we had an excellent ceremony. I also want to extend my thanks to the members of the Rules Committee, particularly the chairman, Senator FORD, and the ranking Republican, Senator STEVENS.

Now the hard part comes: Doing all these things that I think the President wants to do.

I was pleased this morning when the President directly suggested to the majority leader and the Speaker that he will be working with the Congress. He has assured me of that a number of times. So I would just say for the record that we wish the President the best of luck. He has our best wishes. He is off to a good start. We look forward to working with him and his administration.

I yield the floor.

ORDER TO PLACE CERTAIN NOMINATIONS ON THE EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, as if in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate receives the nominations of James A. Baker III to be Secretary of State, and Elizabeth Hanford Dole to be Secretary of Labor, they be placed directly on the Executive Calendar.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senate will receive a message from the President of the United States.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Geisler, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

BUDGET OF THE UNITED STATES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 12

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 1989, the Secretary of the Senate, on January 9, 1989, during the recess of the Senate, received the following message from the President of the United States, together with accompanying papers; which, pursuant to the order of January 30, 1975, as amended by the order of April 11, 1986, was referred jointly to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on the Budget:

THE BUDGET MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate:

Eight years ago many in this country were concerned about the future of our economy, our government and,

indeed, the Nation itself. Unemployment was high and rising. Inflation and interest rates were reaching record levels. Our Nation's defense capabilities had been weakened by neglect. The international prestige of the U.S. was at low ebb.

To resolve the economic problems then facing us, our administration proposed a recovery program centering on four fundamental principles:

- Reduce personal and business tax rates.
- Reduce the rate of growth of Federal spending.
- Reduce the Federal regulatory burden by eliminating unnecessary restrictions while protecting the public's interest and safety.
- Support a moderate and steady monetary policy to bring inflation under control.

To rebuild our defense capabilities and restore America's standing in the world we proposed expanded national security and international programs.

We also initiated the largest management improvement program ever attempted in order to restore the proper relationships among the Federal, State and local governments, and the private sector; to eliminate waste in Federal programs; and to introduce management controls and efficiencies, while improving services.

Today, the American people can be proud of the progress that has been made on each of these fronts. As a result of this progress, America is internally stronger, internationally more secure, and stands taller in the eyes of the world than it did 8 years ago.

EIGHT YEARS OF ACCOMPLISHMENT

Working together, we have accomplished much over the last eight years.

THE ECONOMY

- The current economic expansion, now in its seventy-fourth month, has outlasted all previous peacetime expansions in U.S. history. Business investment and exports are rising, and economic growth is expected to continue into the 1990's.
- Since this expansion began, 19 million new jobs have been created, while the unemployment rate has fallen by more than 5 percentage points—to 5.4 percent, the lowest level in 14 years.
- Inflation, which averaged 10.4 percent annually during the four years before our administration began, has averaged less than a third of that during the past six years.
- Real after-tax personal income has risen 24 percent since 1982, increasing our overall standard of living.

TAXES AND REGULATIONS

- Between 1981 and 1987, changes in the Federal tax code have made the tax laws more equitable, cut

income tax rates, and eliminated Federal income taxes for 4.3 million low-income individuals and families.

- Since 1981, the time spent by the public filling out forms required by the Federal Government has been cut by 600 million hours annually, and the number of pages of regulations published annually in the *Federal Register* has been reduced by over 45 percent.

BUDGET

- The growth in domestic spending has been slowed, and the budget priorities have been shifted to those functions the Federal Government should provide, such as national defense, basic scientific research, and protecting the rights of all citizens.
- The social security system has been rescued from the brink of insolvency and made sound into the next century.
- The runaway growth of spending for means-tested entitlement programs that occurred in the 1970's has been curbed. Eligibility rules have been tightened to retarget benefits to the needy. Basic benefits for the poor, the elderly, and others in need of Federal assistance have been maintained.
- We have begun the process of putting other entitlement programs on a more rational basis, including Medicare hospital insurance, which was converted to a system that encourages efficiency and lower costs.

DEFENSE AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

- Our defenses have been strengthened. Weapons systems have been modernized and upgraded. We are recruiting and retaining higher caliber military personnel. The readiness, training, and morale of our troops have been improved significantly.
- As a result of our greater strength, we were able to negotiate with the Soviet Union a verifiable treaty that completely eliminates an entire class of nuclear missiles.
- We began the Strategic Defense Initiative research and technology program that offers our best hope of a safer world in which our security, and that of our allies, no longer rests on deterrence through the threat of nuclear retaliation, but on defenses that threaten no one.
- Our willingness to defend freedom throughout the world has met with success in the spread of democracy and in turning back the tide of Communist expansion.

MANAGEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT

- Federal agencies undertook a major management improvement program, "Reform '88," to carry out the cash, credit, and financial

operations of the Federal Government in a more business-like manner, and to reduce waste, fraud, and abuse.

—Functions that were pre-empted by the Federal Government are being transferred back to the private sector or to State and local governments.

—Greater use is being made of cost sharing and user fees, shifting the cost of projects and programs where appropriate to those who benefit from them.

THE FEDERAL DEFICIT

The one area in which I have been persistently disappointed throughout my term of office has been in the efforts to bring the budget under control. Time and again I have proposed measures to help curb Federal domestic program spending. Time and again these proposals have been rejected by Congress.

The reasons for the rise in the Federal deficit in the early 1980's are simple. First, we experienced one of

the most severe recessions of the post-war period. It has been estimated that 81 percent—over \$640 billion—of the growth of the deficit over the 1981-1986 levels originally projected in my March 1981 budget was attributable to that recession. The second reason is that, even after including necessary increases for defense, my March 1981 budget called for net spending reductions totaling \$331 billion over 5 years; but Congress approved less than 40 percent of those reductions. Wasteful programs continued to be funded. The necessary reductions have still not been made.

If the deficit is not curbed by continuing to limit the appetite of government, we put in jeopardy all that we worked so hard over the years to achieve. Large deficits brought on by excessive domestic spending undercut the incentives to work and save by absorbing the savings that would otherwise lead to productive investment. We cannot allow this to happen.

I am proud of America's accomplishments. Our economy is booming, our defenses are stronger, and our standing in the world is again second to none.

THIS BUDGET REDUCES THE 1990 DEFICIT BELOW THE G-R-H TARGET AND ACHIEVES BALANCE IN 1993

The fiscal year 1990 budget, my last, represents a continuation of my efforts to reduce the Federal budget deficit through restraint in domestic spending.

The budget I am submitting today complies with the deficit targets set in the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings (G-R-H) Act, by proposing measures that meet the 1990 deficit target of \$100 billion and assure a steady reduction in the deficit leading to a balanced budget in 1993.

Under my proposals, the deficit would decline to less than 2 percent of GNP in 1990, and the Federal debt held by the public would also decline as a proportion of GNP.

BUDGET SUMMARY

(Dollar amounts in billions)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Receipts.....	909.0	975.5	1,059.3	1,140.5	1,212.2	1,281.4	1,345.0
Outlays.....	1,064.0	1,137.0	1,151.8	1,207.3	1,244.4	1,279.0	1,311.6
Surplus or deficit (—).....	—155.1	—161.5	—92.5	—66.8	—32.2	2.4	33.4
Surplus or deficit (—) without asset sales.....	—155.1	—161.5	—98.6	—69.2	—34.3	1.6	32.6
G-R-H deficit targets.....	—144.0	—136.0	—100.0	—64.0	—28.0	0.0	NA
Difference.....	11.1	25.5	—1.4	5.2	6.3	—1.6	NA
ADDENDUM							
Surplus or deficit (—) as a percent of GNP.....	—3.2	—3.2	—1.7	—1.1	—0.5	0.0	0.5

Note.—Totals include social security, which is off-budget.
NA: Not available

This budget shows that a gradual elimination of the deficit is possible without raising taxes, without cutting into essential social programs, without devastating defense, and without neglecting other national priorities. It can be done in a reasonable, responsible way—with discipline and fairness. New taxes are not required. Receipts will grow dramatically between 1989 and 1990 because our economy is growing. This budget simply proposes to increase spending by less than the increase in revenues, and therefore, reduce the deficit. The proposed reforms will yield additional deficit reductions in future years. We have an opportunity this year to put the worst of the deficit problem behind us and enable the next Administration to begin its term of office with a clean slate and with the promise of continuing prosperity.

FUNDING NATIONAL PRIORITIES

To address urgent national priorities within the deficit limit set by the G-R-H Act, my budget proposes that some programs—such as those for AIDS research and prevention, drug enforcement, and technology development—receive significant funding increases,

while others are reduced, reformed, or, in some cases, terminated.

DEFENSE

Maintaining peace and protecting our country are the foremost responsibilities of the Federal government. Defense budget authority declined in real (inflation-adjusted) terms for the fourth straight year with funding of \$299 billion for 1989. This trend cannot continue without severe impact on combat readiness. Therefore, my budget requests defense funding of \$315 billion in budget authority and \$303 billion in outlays for 1990, and \$331 billion in budget authority and \$314 billion in outlays in 1991. These amounts provide 2 percent annual real growth in budget authority over the 1989 level, bringing it back up to the 1984 level in inflation-adjusted terms by 1991. The budget also projects 2 percent real growth in these programs in future years.

We must continue to maintain our nuclear deterrent. For 1990, the budget proposes \$9.0 billion for atomic energy defense programs, a \$0.9 billion increase over 1989. A total of \$2.8 billion is dedicated to the modernization of the nuclear materials production

complex and to increase environmental clean-up and waste management efforts.

INTERNATIONAL

To consolidate and build on the foreign policy gains of the past eight years, additional funds are needed for international affairs that would promote our foreign policy and national security interests in the Middle East, Central America, and elsewhere. A special program is proposed to foster strong economic growth in the Philippines to support that country's return to democracy. Other increases in foreign aid would pay arrearages on contributions to multilateral lending institutions and make payments to the United Nations and related agencies.

DRUG ABUSE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

Our fight against drug abuse must continue, as well as our efforts to protect the individual against crime:

—For drug law enforcement, prevention, and treatment programs, I propose \$5.7 billion in 1990, an increase of \$164 million over 1989. This funding, together with the new authorities and sanctions contained in the Anti-Drug Abuse Act

of 1988, will enable us to move toward our goal of a drug-free America.

- To relieve prison overcrowding and adequately house a growing inmate population, I would provide \$1.6 billion for prison construction and operation, \$193 million more than was devoted to this purpose in 1989.

AIDS RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

This budget reflects my belief that addressing the problem of AIDS must remain a top priority:

- Preventing and alleviating suffering from the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), which causes AIDS, is our highest public health priority. Federal support for research, prevention, and treatment exceeds \$2.1 billion in 1989, and will approach \$2.8 billion in 1990. This budget asks for \$1.6 billion, or 24 percent over 1989, for Public Health Service HIV funding.

RESEARCH

One of our highest priorities is to strengthen U.S. technology and make America more competitive. For example:

- I propose a continued increase in federally supported basic research aimed at longer-term improvements in the Nation's productivity and global competitiveness. This budget continues the commitment to double National Science Foundation support for academic basic research by 1993, increases support for training future scientists and engineers, and expedites transfer of the results of Government-funded basic research to industry.
- Our space program will provide \$13.1 billion for continued development of America's first permanently manned space station; for increased support for improving the performance and reliability of the space shuttle; for initiation of two major new international planetary space science missions; and for support to encourage the commercial development of space.
- Also included in the budget is \$250 million in 1990 as the Federal share of support for initiating construction of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC). Non-Federal cost sharing arrangements will be required to support one-third of the project's costs. The SSC as currently envisaged will be the largest pure science project ever undertaken. It will help keep this country on the cutting edge of high energy physics research well into the next century.

OTHER PRIORITIES

Other areas of Federal responsibility receive priority funding in this budget:

- To continue the Federal Aviation Administration's multi-year program to increase its controller and

inspector workforces and to modernize the Nation's air traffic control systems, the budget provides \$7.7 billion—a 17 percent increase over the 1989 level.

- To alleviate the problems facing our savings institutions, I propose that the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (FSLIC) spend \$16 billion in 1989 and \$9 billion in 1990 to address the most serious thrift institution problems. The Secretary of the Treasury is developing a comprehensive plan to resolve the savings industry's problems, and reform the financial institution regulatory structure and deposit insurance system to prevent a recurrence of these problems. I expect the Secretary to submit his proposals to the new President shortly.
- To improve coordination of Federal rural development programs and to redirect funding toward needy rural areas and program recipients, I am continuing support of the rural development initiative coordinated by the Secretary of Agriculture.
- By emphasizing housing vouchers, I would provide housing assistance to 132,000 additional low-income households in 1990, 5 percent more than the 126,124 additional households receiving housing subsidies in 1989. Housing vouchers can serve more low-income households at a lower Federal cost and provide greater opportunity for these families to rent housing of their own choosing.
- To maintain the progress we have been making in fostering State and local education reform, I would sustain the present level of spending on discretionary education programs at \$18.5 billion, but refocus those funds to put more money where the needs of the disadvantaged and students with handicaps are greatest.
- To continue the significant progress we have made in cleaning up the environment, I recommend a \$105 million increase for the Environmental Protection Agency's regulatory, research and enforcement programs. I also recommend an increase of \$315 million for the Superfund hazardous waste clean-up program in order to maintain the program's momentum and support a stronger enforcement role.
- Because changes in the earth's natural systems can have tremendous economic and social effects, global climate change is becoming a critical concern. Our ability to understand and predict these changes is currently limited, and a better understanding is essential for developing policies. The budget proposes a coordinated and effective Federal research program on

global change. This budget is accompanied by a report by the Committee on Earth Sciences that describes this program and its strategy.

- Last year's fires on Federal forestlands indicated the need for more timely funding for annual fire-fighting costs. I therefore propose that two new Federal wild land firefighting accounts be established in the Departments of Agriculture and Interior.
- To further strengthen our energy security, I propose legislation authorizing the sale of the naval petroleum reserves to the private sector in exchange for cash and oil to be added to the strategic petroleum reserve. I also propose the establishment of a separate 10 million barrel defense petroleum inventory.
- To provide for the timely completion of my Reform '88 management improvement program I propose an additional \$103 million for 1990, to further improve our management and credit systems.

MAJOR PROGRAMS ARE REFORMED TO ACHIEVE DEFICIT REDUCTION

The program structure and incentives underlying many domestic Federal programs need to be altered to promote greater efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

- Current farm price support programs are far too costly. For the period 1986-89 an estimated \$130 billion in Federal spending for farm-related assistance programs provided an average of nearly \$600,000 per farmer. Much of this assistance goes to farmers with high incomes—more than twice the U.S. family average. I therefore propose outlay reductions for the price and income support programs of \$2 billion in 1990 and additional annual reductions of between \$2 and \$2.5 billion in each year from 1991 through 1994. In addition, I urge reform of the counterproductive sugar price support program.
- The rapidly rising costs of the medicare program need to be moderated. I propose a reasonable increase in the medicare prospective payment system rate and reductions in hospital capital payments and special graduate medical education payments. Also, in an effort to restrain excessive growth in supplementary medical insurance (SMI) costs, I propose extension of the current law SMI premiums, limitations on physician payments, reductions in payments for certain overpriced procedures, and reforms in the durable medical equipment payment system. Medicare spending would still grow by 9 percent between 1989 and 1990 under these

proposals—but not by the 13 percent that would occur under current law.

—I also propose reforms in the Medicaid program to reduce spending growth between 1989 and 1990 to \$1.7 billion, or 5 percent, rather than the \$3.3 billion, or 9 percent, that would occur under current law. These reforms reinstate successful incentives employed in the early 1980's. My budget also proposes restructuring Federal financing of administrative expenses to give States greater incentives to operate their administrative systems as efficiently as possible.

—The Government often continues programs at the Federal level that are either duplicative or are no longer needed, or more appropriately undertaken by other levels of government or the private sector. This is the case with the Economic Development Administration, Amtrak, urban mass transit discretionary grants, and most operating subsidies for the Postal Service. Efforts to reverse this situation have been undertaken by prior administrations as well as my own. These programs should be eliminated. The budget proposes termination of 82 programs that are not needed to satisfy national priorities.

—Under current law, outlays for Federal employee retirement and health benefits are estimated to grow from \$51.3 billion in 1989 to \$55.9 billion in 1990. I propose freezing retirement cost-of-living allowances (COLAs) and other reforms to hold the 1990 level to slightly above that for 1989, reducing the growth that would otherwise occur by \$4.4 billion.

ACHIEVING A PROPER FEDERAL ROLE AND IMPROVING MANAGEMENT

As the Federal Government grew, it took on improper responsibilities, and managed its programs inefficiently. We undertook to return the Federal Government to its proper role. We also initiated a major program to improve the management of the remaining programs. These priorities are continued and expanded in this budget.

PRIVATIZATION

The Government and the private sector should each do what it does best. The Federal Government should not be involved in providing goods and services where private enterprise can do the job cheaper and better.

Accordingly, my budget proposes that a number of Federal enterprises be opened to the private sector, through public offerings or outright sales. Following our success in the sale of Conrail and the sale of \$21 billion in selected loan portfolios, I am proposing sale of the naval petroleum reserves, the Alaska Power Administration, and the Southeastern Power Ad-

ministration. I also propose sale of the Federal Government's helium-processing assets, excess real property, and a further \$4.3 billion in loan portfolios. In addition, my budget proposes legislation to establish a government corporation for the uranium enrichment enterprise, as the first step towards eventual privatization.

The Federal Government should also depend more on the private sector to provide ancillary and support services for activities that remain in Federal hands. Therefore, I propose a number of pilot projects and studies in areas such as the private delivery of advertising materials and urgent mail, and the Department of Justice's prison hospitals.

IMPROVED MANAGEMENT

In 1981, I made a promise to the American people "to limit Government to its proper role and make it the servant, not the master, of the people." My "Management Improvement Program: Reform '88" has helped make Government more efficient and more responsive. We reduced waste and fraud in Federal programs by combining the efforts of the inspectors general into the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency, resulting in over \$110 billion saved or put to better use—and their efforts are continuing.

I saw that the Federal Government did not have effective cash management practices for dealing with what is now a \$2 trillion annual cash flow, nor did it have a government-wide credit management program for what is now a \$1 trillion portfolio. This resulted in the waste of billions of dollars each year. We built the necessary government-wide controls in both areas and stopped the drain.

Moreover, we began the establishment of the first government-wide financial accounting system, consolidating and making uniform over 400 previously incompatible individual agency systems. This was essential for any well-managed government, and is presently being implemented.

The Federal Government has a major effect on our daily lives through the collection of taxes and fees, the direct provisions of services, the payment of financial assistance through various entitlement programs, and the regulation of commercial enterprises. Through modernization, improved administration, and automated services the Government has made substantial reductions in the time it takes to provide services to the public. As the 21st century approaches, the Federal Government must adapt its role in our society to changing conditions and changing technology. At the turn of the century, the U.S. population will exceed 268 million, with a larger proportion of elderly citizens. Changes in technology and communication will increasingly link the world's economies,

trade, capital flows, and travel as never before.

The 1990 *Management Report*, which is being forwarded to the Congress as part of the 1990 budget submission, reflects the highlights of OMB's report to me on "Government of the Future." That *Management Report* has been expanded as a beginning to a planning process that has, in part, shaped the proposals in this budget and should become a part of the annual budget process.

BUDGET PROCESS REFORM IS DESPERATELY NEEDED TO CONTINUE DEFICIT REDUCTION

The persistence of the budget deficit is overwhelming evidence that the Federal budget process is fundamentally flawed. Past efforts at "reform" have been directed largely toward protecting a large portion of domestic spending from real fiscal discipline. Fourteen years after passage of the Congressional Budget Act and three years after enactment of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, the Federal budget process remains unwieldy and undisciplined. The American people expect better of their political system, and they deserve it.

Under the Congressional Budget Act, Congressional budget resolutions—Congress' proposed budgets—are passed each year. They are not sent to the President for approval and, therefore, are not law. They provide guidance to the committees of Congress, but the guidance is often late and ambiguous. The resolutions are usually passed well after the dates required by law, and well after they are needed by the finance, authorizing, and appropriations committees. Moreover, there is little agreement within Congress on the guidance provided. The House of Representatives and the Senate do not agree, except in the most general terms, on the priorities implied by resolutions both have approved.

Except for last year's on-time performance, Congress' self-imposed budget deadlines have usually been missed, and massive continuing resolutions and reconciliation bills have been the rule rather than the exception. These large, cumbersome bills provide cozy hiding places for hundreds of special interest add-ons, which line-item veto authority would permit the President to challenge.

A number of changes in the budget process—most of which I have recommended before—are needed to instill budget discipline throughout the legislative process. I urge Congress to adopt the following measures:

Balanced budget amendment.—I remain committed to and urge approval of a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget. The amendment should require a super-

majority vote (at least 60 percent) in the Congress to increase taxes.

Line-item veto.—My successors should be given the authority, subject to Congressional override, to veto line-items in annual appropriations bills, in authorizing legislation that provides or mandates funding for programs, and in revenue bills. Such authority would permit the elimination of substantial waste and would be an effective instrument for enforcing budget discipline.

Enhanced rescission authority.—To enhance the President's ability to control Government spending, I recommend that line-item veto authority be complemented by a change in law that would require the Congress to vote "yea" or "nay" on any rescission proposed by the President. Current law allows the Congress to duck responsibility by simply ignoring proposed rescissions for 45 days.

Biennial budgeting.—The annual budget process consumes too much time and energy. A biennial budget would reduce the repetitive budget tasks, allow more time for considering key spending and revenue decisions, provide less scope for gimmicks that give the illusion of "savings," such as shifting spending from one year to another without affecting the underlying programs, and permit the realization of real savings that would be possible with a more assured availability of funds. For these reasons, I recommend that biennial budgeting be adopted.

Joint budget resolution.—To ensure the broader scrutiny and stricter discipline that is needed in the congressional budget process, I propose that Congress be required to prepare a budget resolution covering a minimum of two years showing revenue proposals individually and showing spending priorities. The Congress should also be required to submit its budget resolution to the President for his signature or veto. Subsequent legislation which exceeds these allocations should not be considered without super-majority approval.

Individual transmittal of appropriations bills.—The practice of transmitting full-year continuing resolutions covering a number of appropriations bills does not permit the Legislative and Executive Branches to exercise proper scrutiny of those bills. Too often in the past, such continuing resolutions have provided convenient cover for special-interest spending that would not survive close scrutiny. To minimize this risk, I propose that appropriations bills be transmitted individually to the President.

Credit reform.—The effects of credit activities are recorded imperfectly under current budget accounting. The subsidy component of Federal lending programs remains hidden.

To correct this major fault in the budget system, I recommended credit

reform legislation two years ago. This legislation, which I am recommending again, would measure the true cost—the present value—of the subsidies provided by Federal credit programs and put that cost on an expenditure basis equivalent to the cost of other Federal programs. This change must be an integral part of the reform of the budget process.

Measuring the effects of budget proposals.—Budget discipline and lasting deficit reduction would be facilitated if the Legislative and Executive Branches were to use a common set of principles for scoring budget proposals and actions on them. I urge that the Congressional Budget Office and the Office of Management and Budget be charged with the responsibility to develop, in consultation with the budget, finance, authorizing, and appropriations committees, a common set of budget scoring principles for use by the Legislative and Executive Branches.

Adoption of these reforms should enable the Federal Government to make informed decisions in a deliberate fashion that fosters rational priorities. The American people deserve no less from their elected representatives.

CONCLUSION

The accomplishments of the American people in the past eight years will always be for me a source of pride. However, we must continue our recent progress in reducing the Federal deficit.

Deficit reduction is a key national priority, written into law by the G-R-H Act, which, despite its defects, legislated a process to achieve a balanced budget.

This budget achieves the 1990 target of the amended Act, and projects a budget balance in 1993. It preserves legitimate programs for the aged and needy, provides for adequate national security, devotes more resources to other high-priority activities, and accomplishes all this without raising taxes. Tax increases are not needed. History shows that they would simply be used by the Congress to increase spending. Tax increases have been overwhelmingly voted down in the last three Presidential elections.

I call upon the Congress to enact this budget. Higher taxes are not needed—as this budget demonstrates—but genuine deficit reduction through moderating the growth in spending is essential to enable the next Administration and Congress to address the Nation's agenda for the future.

Over the past eight years, we Americans have made our world a safer place for freedom because we had the will to reinvestigate our economy, rebuild our defenses, and provide for the less fortunate among us. Together, we achieved a new beginning for our country and prepared the way for the

next Administration to build on our accomplishments.

RONALD REAGAN.

JANUARY 9, 1989.

BUDGET RESCISSIONS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 13

Under the authority of the order of February 3, 1987, the Secretary of the Senate, on November 29, 1988, during the sine die adjournment of the Senate, received the following message from the President of the United States, together with accompanying papers; which, pursuant to the order of January 30, 1975, as amended by the order of April 11, 1986, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on the Budget, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and the Committee on Foreign Relations:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Impoundment Control Act of 1974, I herewith report four new deferrals of budget authority totaling \$4,635,275,000 and three revised deferrals of budget authority now totaling \$3,725,586,833.

The deferrals affect programs in Funds Appropriated to the President, and the Departments of State and Transportation.

The details of these deferrals are contained in the attached report.

RONALD REAGAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, November 29, 1988.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED DURING THE RECESS

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 1989, the Secretary of the Senate received the following message from the House of Representatives during the recess of the Senate:

The House has agreed to the following concurrent resolutions, without amendment:

S. Con. Res. 1. Concurrent resolution to provide for the counting on January 4, 1989, of the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States;

S. Con. Res. 2. Concurrent resolution to extend the life of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies and the provisions of S. Con. Res. 141;

S. Con. Res. 3. Concurrent resolution providing for a recess of the Senate from January 4, 1989 to January 20, 1989, and an adjournment of the House from January 4, 1989, to January 19, 1989; and

S. Con. Res. 4. Concurrent resolution amending S. Con. Res. 3.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following resolution:

H. Res. 14. Resolution notifying the Senate of the appointment of managers on the part of the House for the trial of impeachment of Judge Alcee L. Hastings.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-134. A communication from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a Soil Conservation Service plan for the Howard Creek Watershed, WV; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-135. A communication from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the Nation's agricultural research and education (extension and teaching) activities for 1987; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-136. A communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the initial country and commodity allocation table showing current programming plans for food assistance under Public Law 480 for fiscal year 1989; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-137. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the review of the interest rate charged to borrowers as determined by the Governor of the Rural Telephone Bank; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-138. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on a deferral contained in the President's fifth special impoundment message for fiscal year 1988; pursuant to the order of January 30, 1975, referred jointly to the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on the Budget, and the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-139. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on ten deferrals contained in the President's first special impoundment message for fiscal year 1989; pursuant to the order of January 30, 1975, referred jointly to the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on the Budget, and the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-140. A communication from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a cumulative report on budget rescissions and deferrals; pursuant to the order of January 30, 1975, as amended on April 11, 1986, referred jointly to the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on the Budget, the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, the Committee on Finance, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-141. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Energy (Management and Administration), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Electric Power: Issues Concerning Expansion of the Pacific Northwest-Southwest Intertie"; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC-142. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled

"Financial Audit: Attending Physician Revolving Fund for the 16-Month Period Ended January 31, 1988"; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC-143. A communication from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on a violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC-144. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the allocation of funds made available by the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC-145. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the value of property, supplies, and commodities provided by the Berlin Magistrate for the quarter July 1 through September 30, 1988; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-146. A communication from the Comptroller of the Department of the Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a supplemental contract award report for the period November 1 through December 31, 1988; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-147. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Logistics), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the study with respect to converting the commissary resale warehouse function at Plattsburg Air Force Base, NY, to performance by contract; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-148. A communication from the Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the actual amount of revenues deposited in the Panama Canal Commission Fund during fiscal year 1988; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-149. A communication from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report by NATO's Defense Planning Committee entitled "Enhancing Alliance Collective Security Shared Roles Risks and Responsibilities in the Alliance"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-150. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Stars and Stripes: Inherent Conflicts Lead to Allegations of Military Censorship"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-151. A communication from the Director of Administration and Management, Office of the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, notification that the Defense Logistics Agency intends to exercise a provision of law for exclusion of the clause concerning the examination of records by the Comptroller General, to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-152. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report concerning the extension of the national emergency with respect to Iran; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-153. A communication from the Associate Director of ACTION (Office of Policy and research), transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the homeless required under the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-154. A communication from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, the seventh annual report on the Congregate Housing Services Program; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-155. A communication from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report required under the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-156. A communication from the Acting Administrator of General Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report required under the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-157. A communication from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the Rental Rehabilitation Program for fiscal year 1988; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-158. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report required under the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-159. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "International Trade Issues"; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-160. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Financial Audit: National Credit Union Administration's fiscal years 1987 and 1986 Financial Statements"; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-161. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report required under the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-162. A communication from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report required under the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-163. A communication from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report required under the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-164. A communication from the Chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Board for calendar year 1987; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-165. A communication from the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation for 1987; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-166. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Financial Services Industry Issues"; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-167. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Financial Audit: Federal Home Loan Banks' 1987 Financial Statements"; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-168. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Financial Audit: Federal Asset Disposition Association's 1987 Financial Statements"; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-169. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "The Budget Deficit"; to the Committee on the Budget.

EC-170. A communication from the Acting Chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Board for 1987; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-171. A communication from the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report on the effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security program for the period January 1, through June 30, 1988; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-172. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the administration of the Pipeline Safety Act for calendar year 1987; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-173. A communication from the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on progress on developing and certifying the Traffic Alert and Collision Avoidance System for September 1988; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-174. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Commerce Issues"; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-175. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the administration of the Pipeline Safety Act for calendar year 1987; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-176. A communication from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the refund of certain overpayments of oil and gas lease revenues; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-177. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the Automotive Technology Development Program for fiscal year 1988; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-178. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior (Land and Minerals Management), transmitting, pursuant to law, an annual report describing royalty management and debt collection activities during fiscal years 1986 and 1987; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-179. A communication from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the refund of certain overpayments of oil and gas lease revenues; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-180. A communication from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection

and Disbursement, Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the refund of certain overpayments of oil and gas lease revenues; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-181. A communication from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the refund of certain overpayments of oil and gas lease revenues; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-182. A communication from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the refund of certain overpayments of oil and gas lease revenues; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-183. A communication from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the refund of certain overpayments of oil and gas lease revenues; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-184. A communication from the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the third summary report of the National Park Service; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-185. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on proposals received in response to the Innovative Clean Coal Technology Program Opportunity Notice; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-186. A communication from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the refund of certain overpayments of oil and gas lease revenues; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-187. A communication from the Associate Deputy Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the observance of Federal Lands Cleanup Day; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-188. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Interior Issues"; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-189. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on financing, supply and installation activities of public utilities in connection with the Residential Conservation Service Program; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-190. A communication from the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Availability Adequacy and Comparability of Testing Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-191. A communication from the Chairman of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Commission for fiscal year 1988; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-192. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, trans-

mitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Environmental Protection Agency Issues"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-193. A communication from the Chairman of the Inland Waterways Users Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the second annual report of the Board; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-194. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Implementation Plan for Deployment of Federal Interim Storage Facilities for Commercial Spent Nuclear Fuel"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-195. A communication from the chairman of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, U.S. House of Representatives, transmitting, pursuant to law, a General Accounting Office report on the Environmental Protection Agency's proposed post-1987 ozone and carbon monoxide program; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-196. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Heavy Vehicle Cost Responsibility Study"; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-197. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Resources, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Appeals By Telephone: Appellant reactions and Implications For Appeals Processing"; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-198. A communication from the United States Trade Representative, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report containing recommendations regarding ways to tighten restrictions on United States imports from Cuba; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-199. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Treasury Issues"; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-200. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Attorney Fees Under Title II of the Social Security Act"; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-201. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Health and Human Services Issues"; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-202. A communication from the Chairman of the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Separate PPS Payment Rates for Hospitals in Large Urban Areas and Other Urban Areas"; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-203. A communication from the United States Trade Representative, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the operation of the International Coffee Agreement for coffee years 1987/88; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-204. A communication from the Acting Secretary of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on an incident in Athens, Greece; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-205. A communication from the President of the United States transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on developments concerning the national emergency with respect to Nicaragua; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-206. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on Soviet noncompliance with arms control agreements; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-207. A communication from the Assistant Legal Advisor for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States in the 60 day period prior to December 8, 1988; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-208. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting, pursuant to law, the Presidential determination for payment of the outstanding fiscal year 1989 funds toward the calendar year 1988 budget of the United Nations.

EC-209. A communication from the Acting Assistant Legal Advisor for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States in the 60 day period prior to December 22, 1988; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-210. A communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, certification that Israel is not being denied its right to participate in the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-211. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Foreign Economic Assistance Issues"; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-212. A communication from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on imports during January, February, and March 1988 of strategic and critical materials from countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-213. A communication from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the April 1988 report on imports of strategic and critical materials from countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-214. A communication from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the May 1988 report on imports of strategic and critical materials from countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-215. A communication from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the June 1988 report on imports of strategic and critical materials from countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-216. A communication from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the July 1988 report on imports of strategic and critical materials from countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-217. A communication from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the August 1988 report on imports of strategic and critical materials from countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-218. A communication from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the September 1988 report on im-

ports of strategic and critical materials from countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-219. A communication from the Inspector General, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Inspector General for the period April 1 to September 30, 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-220. A communication from the Director for Administration and Management, Office of the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on alterations to eight Privacy Act systems of records; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-221. A communication from the Vice President (Human Resources) of the Farm Credit Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Twelfth District Farm Credit Retirement Plan and Thrift Plan for calendar year 1987; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-222. A communication from the Administrator of the Health Care Financing Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a proposed new Privacy Act system of records; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-223. A communication from the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting, pursuant to law, a proposed new Privacy Act system of records; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-224. A communication from the Director of the United States Information Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Inspector General, U.S. Information Agency for the period April 1 to September 30, 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-225. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Transportation (Administration), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on an altered Privacy Act system of records; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-226. A communication from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Inspector General, Department of Housing and Urban Development for the period April 1 to September 30, 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-227. A communication from the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Inspector General of NASA for the period April 1 to September 30, 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-228. A communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Inspector General of the Department of the Interior for the period of April 1 to September 30, 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-229. A communication from the Secretary of the Board of Governors of the United States Postal Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report on the Civil Misrepresentation Investigative Activities of the Postal Service for the period April 1 to September 30, 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-230. A communication from the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report

on the Commission's internal control and financial systems; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-231. A communication from the Acting Administrator of General Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report summarizing and analyzing executive agencies' reports showing the amount of personal property furnished to non-Federal recipients; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-232. A communication from the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Review of Allegations Regarding Contract No. JA/87927 Between DHS and TMA Corporation"; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-233. A communication from the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Bi-Annual Audits of the Advisory Neighborhood Commissions—Wards 2, 6 and 7 for the period October 1 1985 through September 30, 1987"; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-234. A communication from the Associate Director of the United States Information Agency (Management), transmitting, pursuant to law, the Agency's annual report on internal control and financial systems for calendar year 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-235. A communication from the Administrator of the U.S. Small Business Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General, Small Business Administration, for the period April 1 to September 30, 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-236. A communication from the Special Counsel of the Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the investigation into allegations of violations of law and regulations resulting in mismanagement and gross waste of funds at the Farmers Home Administration, Lewiston, ME; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-237. A communication from the Director of the U.S. Information Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on competition advocacy for fiscal year 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-238. A communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on internal accounting and administrative controls of the Department of the Interior; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-239. A communication from the Deputy Assistant to the President of the United States and Director, Office of Information, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report concerning personnel employed in the White House Office the Executive residence at the White House the Office of the Vice President the Office of Policy Development (Domestic Policy and the Office of Administration; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-240. A communication from the Chairman of the Postal Rate Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the system of internal accounting and administrative controls of the Postal Rate Commission; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-241. A communication from the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the system of internal ac-

counting and administrative controls of the Agency for fiscal year 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-242. A communication from the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "review of the District's Emergency Assistance Services (EAS) Program For Housing Security Deposits"; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-243. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Inspector General, Department of Transportation for the period April 1 to September 30, 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-244. A communication from the Acting Chairman of the U.S. International Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Commission on competition advocacy for fiscal year 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-245. A communication from the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the system of internal accounting and administrative controls of the Commission for fiscal year 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-246. A communication from the Federal Co-chairman of the Appalachian Regional Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the system of internal accounting and administrative controls of the Commission in effect during fiscal year 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-247. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture (Administration), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on a new Privacy Act system of records; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-248. A communication from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on a new Privacy Act system of records; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-249. A communication from the Secretary of the Commission of Fine Arts, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the system of internal accounting and administrative controls of the Commission for fiscal year 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-250. A communication from the Special Counsel of the Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the investigation into allegations that members of the National Health Service Corps were inappropriately assigned and that a member of the Corps misused Government property, supplies, and personnel; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-251. A communication from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on Competition Advocacy; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-252. A communication from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General, U.S. Department of Commerce, for the period April 1, 1988, through September 30, 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-253. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report concerning surplus Federal real property disposed of to educational institutions; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-254. A communication from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Semiannual Report on Audit, Inspection, and Investigative operations in the Department of Defense, which covers the 6-month period ending September 30, 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-255. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on Financial Management Issues facing the new administration and the Congress; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-256. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, the second transition report; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-257. A communication from the Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the system of internal accounting and administrative control of the Agency relative to compliance with the appropriate requirements as set forth in the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act of 1982; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-258. A communication from the Administrator, U.S. Small Business Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the Administration's internal control and financial systems; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-259. A communication from the Administrator, Panama Canal Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the Commission's system of internal accounting and administrative control; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-260. A communication from the Acting Chairman, U.S. International Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the Commission's internal control and financial systems; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-261. A communication from the Chairman, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the Commission's internal control and financial systems; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-262. A communication from the Director of ACTION, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on ACTION's internal control and financial systems; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-263. A communication from the Director, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the Service's internal control and financial systems; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-264. A communication from the Chairman, U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the Board's internal control and financial systems; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-265. A communication from the Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Administration, Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, transmitting, pursuant to law a report on a new system of records; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-266. A communication from the Administrator, Veterans' Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the Administration's internal control and administrative control systems in effect during the fiscal year ended September 30, 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-267. A communication from the Administrator, NASA, transmitting, pursuant

to law, a report on NASA's internal control and financial systems; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-268. A communication from the Chairman, Federal Labor Relation Authority, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the Authority's internal controls and financial systems; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-269. A communication from the Chairman, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the Commission's internal controls and financial systems; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-270. A communication from the Secretary of State transmitting pursuant to law, a report on the Department's internal control systems; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-271. A communication from the Inspector General, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report for the Office of Inspector General; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-272. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting pursuant to law, a report on the Department's internal control system; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-273. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the Department's financial management/accounting systems; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-274. A communication from the Special Counsel, U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the Special Counsel's internal control and financial systems; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-275. A communication from the Director, Selective Service System, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the System's internal control and financial systems; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-276. A communication from the Acting Chairman, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's annual report on competition; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-277. A communication from the Acting Chairman, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the Commission's internal control and financial systems; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-278. A communication from the Deputy Secretary of Defense; transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the Department's internal control and financial systems; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-279. A communication from the Chairman, National Advisory Council on Indian Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Council's 14th annual report to Congress; to the Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

EC-280. A communication from the Adjutant General, Military Order of the Purple Heart, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the Order's financial audit; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-281. A communication from the Attorney General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report certifying the region specified in paragraph 581(a)(7) of title 28, United States Code, comprised of the Southern District of Texas and the Western District of Texas to the Court of

Appeals for the fifth Circuit; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-282. A communication from the Attorney General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report certifying the region specified in paragraph 581(a)(15) of title 28, United States Code, comprised of the Southern District of California; and the judicial districts established for the State of Hawaii, and for Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands to the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-283. A communication from the President, National Safety Council, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the Council's financial transactions for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1988 and 1987; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-284. A communication from the President, National Safety Council, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Council's 1988 annual report; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-285. A communication from the Clerk, United States Claims Court, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Court's report for the year ended September 30, 1988; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-286. A communication from the Administrator, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Twelfth Analysis and Evaluation: Federal Juvenile Delinquency Programs"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-287. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report for 1988 on compliance by States with personnel standards for radiologic technicians; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-288. A communication from the Secretary of Education transmitting, pursuant to law, the 1988 annual report of the International Research and Studies Program; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-289. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the effectiveness of programs under the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-290. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law a report entitled "Priorities—the Vocational Education Cooperation Demonstration Program (Dropout Prevention)"; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-292. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the second report of the Department of Health and Human Services Council on Alzheimer's; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-293. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services; transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on notice of final funding priorities for rehabilitation and training centers for fiscal year 1989; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-294. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on final regulations—Perkins Loan Program, College Work-Study Program, and Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant Program; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-295. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the second report to Congress of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and

Mental Health Advisory Board; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-296. A communication from the Director of Communications and Legislative Affairs, U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's annual report on the employment of minorities, women and individuals with handicaps in the Federal Government fiscal year 1987; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-297. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the final selection criteria for the Student Assistance General Provisions, Institutional Quality Control Pilot Project; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-298. A communication from the Executive Secretary, Office of the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on Department of Defense procurement from small and other business firms for fiscal year 1988; to the Committee on Small Business.

EC-299. A communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the second quarterly commodity and country allocation table showing current programming plans for commodity assistance under PL-480; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-300. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the Executive Branch's allocation of funds made available by the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC-301. A communication from the Co-chairmen of the Defense Secretary's Commission on Base Realignment and Closure, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the Commission to the Secretary of Defense; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-302. A communication from the Comptroller of the Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the contract award report for the period January 1 to February 28, 1989; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-303. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the claim of a certain individual for reimbursement of travel expenses; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-304. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on actions taken by the Department of Defense to simplify and streamline acquisition procedures; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-305. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the continuation of the national emergency with respect to Libya; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-306. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report stating that there have been no amendments to the Libyan Sanctions Regulations; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-307. A communication from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Export Administration for fiscal year 1988; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-308. A communication from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, Ex-

ecutive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report required by Section 1014(e) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Act of 1974; pursuant to the order of January 30, 1975, referred jointly to the Committee on the Budget and the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-309. A communication from the Acting Chairman, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the Commission's fiscal year 1990 budget request; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-310. A communication from the Administrator, Federal Aviation Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on certain Federal Aviation Administration rulemaking proceedings as required by Section 303 of the Airport and Airway Safety and Capacity Enhancement Act (P.L. 100-223); to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-311. A communication from the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report containing figures for 1986 and 1987 sales and advertising expenditures relative to the Comprehensive Smokeless Tobacco Health Education Act of 1986; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-312. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on a plan to enable the Coast Guard to meet ninety-five percent of its wartime mobilization requirements by September 30, 1988; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-313. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the plans to accomplish the Coast Guard's Antisubmarine Warfare mission responsibilities in the Maritime Defense Zone; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-314. A communication from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report regarding the refunds of offshore lease revenues where a refund or recoupment is appropriate; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-315. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on implementation of Public Law 96-571, the "Alaska Federal-Civilian Energy Efficiency Swap Act of 1980"; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-316. A communication from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursements, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report regarding the refunds of offshore lease revenues where a refund or recoupment is appropriate; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-317. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Secretary's report pursuant to Section 175 of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-318. A communication from the President of the United States; transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on requisite findings and determinations to permit the export of certain Alaska crude oil to Canada; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-319. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the annual determination regarding the viability of the domestic uranium mining and milling industry; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-320. A communication from the Commissioner, Public Building Service, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Service's annual report on the GSA's implementation of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-321. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Environment, Safety, and Health, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, an annual report summarizing the Department's progress in implementing the requirements of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-322. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), Department of the Army, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report regarding a project at Little River, Horatio, Arkansas; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-323. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the weight-distance tax feasibility study; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-324. A communication from the Secretary of Labor transmitting pursuant to law the ERISA annual report for 1987; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-325. A communication from the Assistant Secretary (Management), Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the status and operation of the State and Local Government Fiscal Assistance Trust Fund for fiscal year 1988; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-326. A communication from the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the Private Secot Revolving Fund for fiscal year 1988; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-327. A communication from the Assistant Legal Advisor for Treaty Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States in the sixty day period prior to January 5, 1989; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-328. A communication from the Director of the Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the operation of the Special Defense Acquisition Fund for fiscal year 1988; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-329. A communication from the Acting Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Fiscal Year 1990 Arms Control Impact Statement; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-330. A communication from the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the Development Assistance Program Allocations for fiscal year 1989; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-331. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the latest recommendations of the Quadrennial Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-332. A communication from the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the United States Postal Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Board under the Government in the Sunshine Act for calendar year 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-333. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the Department's system of internal control and financial systems for fiscal year 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-334. A communication from the Chairman of the United States International Cultural and Trade Center Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the systems of internal control and financial systems of the Commission for fiscal year 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-335. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on surplus real property transferred in fiscal year 1988 for public health purposes; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-336. A communication from the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on systems of internal control and accounting systems for fiscal year 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-337. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the system of internal control and financial systems for fiscal year 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-338. A communication from the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the system of internal controls for fiscal year 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-339. A communication from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the system of internal controls for fiscal year 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-340. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the system of internal controls for fiscal year 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-341. A communication from the Attorney General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the internal control and financial systems of the Department of Justice for fiscal year 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-342. A communication from the Acting Executive Director of the United States Holocaust Memorial Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the internal controls and financial systems of the Commission for fiscal year 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-343. A communication from the President of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the system of internal controls and financial systems of the Corporation for fiscal year 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-344. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of the reports issued by the General Accounting Office during November 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-345. A communication from the Deputy Assistant to the President and Di-

rector of the Office of Administration, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the system of internal controls and financial systems of the Office for fiscal year 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-346. A communication from the Chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the Commission's interagency coordination activities for the period October 1, 1986 through September 30, 1987; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-347. A communication from the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the internal controls and financial systems of the Office of Personnel Management for fiscal year 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-348. A communication from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on an altered Primary Act system of records; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-349. A communication from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the internal controls and financial systems of the Department for fiscal year 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-350. A communication from the Acting Chairman of the Farm Credit Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the internal controls and financial systems of the Administration for fiscal year 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-351. A communication from the Chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the internal controls and financial systems of the Commission for fiscal year 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-352. A communication from the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, transmitting, pursuant to law, the biennial report on the Senior Executive Service; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-353. A communication from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the internal controls and accounting systems of the Department for fiscal year 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-354. A communication from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Statistical Programs of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1989"; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-355. A communication from the Chairman of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the internal controls and accounting systems of the Commission for fiscal year 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-356. A communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the internal controls and accounting systems of the Department for fiscal year 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-357. A communication from the Chairman of the National Capital Planning Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the system of internal control and financial systems of the Commission for fiscal year 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-358. A communication from the Chairman of the National Endowment for the

Humanities, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the internal controls and financial systems of the Endowment for fiscal year 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-359. A communication from the Administrator of General Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the internal controls and financial systems of the General Services Administration for fiscal year 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-360. A communication from the Director of the Institute of Museum Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Institute under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1988; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-361. A communication from the Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the fifth annual report on agency activities under the Equal Access to Justice Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-362. A communication from the Acting Executive Director of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations to carry out the programs of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-363. A communication from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the administration of the Black Lung Benefits Act during calendar year 1988; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-364. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the Acting Commissioner of Education Statistics on the National Assessment of Educational Progress; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-365. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Force Management and Personnel), transmitting, pursuant to law, the audit report of the American Red Cross for the year ended June 30, 1988; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-366. A communication from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the administration of the Black Lung Benefits Act during calendar year 1988; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-367. A communication from the Secretary of Education transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the administration of the Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program for fiscal year 1988; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-368. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, final regulations for the Transition Program for Refugee Children; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-369. A communication from the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the performance of the Industrial Applications Centers and their ability to interact with the Nation's small business community; to the Committee on Small Business.

EC-370. A communication from the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and the Secretary of Defense, transmitting jointly, pursuant to law, a report on the implementation of the program providing for the sharing of medical information between the Veterans' Administration and the Department of

Defense; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-1. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

"SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION. No. 14

"Whereas, the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture provides technical assistance to private landowners through cooperative agreements between the landowners and local soil and water conservation districts; and

"Whereas, local conservationists work with participating landowners to assess the problems on their property and to develop comprehensive conservation plans to protect wetland resources; and

"Whereas, local districts have the only resource management programs of this type available to individual wetland landowners; and

"Whereas, most of Louisiana's marshland is privately owned, making cooperation with private landowners an essential tool in preserving and restoring the state's vanishing wetlands; and

"Whereas, landowners have signed cooperative agreements on approximately two and one-half million of the over three million acres of coastal marsh area in Louisiana, with conservation plans currently developed for about 700,000 acres; and

"Whereas, several watershed projects are also underway in Louisiana, involving measures to protect, develop, and utilize land and water resources in small watersheds; and

"Whereas, federal participation in these projects is limited to technical assistance, no monies having been budgeted for federal cost share to implement recommended restoration structures at Bayou Penchant in Terrebonne Parish or Bayou L'Ours in Lafourche Parish; and

"Whereas, if the referenced watershed projects were implemented, more than one hundred seventy-six thousand acres of coastal marsh would be restored; and

"Whereas, although federal start-up monies were authorized for the Golden Meadow Plant Materials Center, no annual operations funding has been authorized for that facility; and

"Whereas, annual operations funding would allow accelerated vegetation plantings in critical wetland erosion areas; and

"Whereas, the total budget for the Soil Conservation Service in Louisiana in Fiscal Year 1988 was a mere \$536,000 less \$125,000 reimbursed from the Department of Natural Resources, an amount which is clearly inadequate for the high priority needs that exist in the coastal area; and

"Whereas, funding requirements of the Soil Conservation Service often place upland conservation programs and funding at a higher priority than work in the wetlands; and

"Whereas, it is in coastal Louisiana that a portion of shoreline and wetlands equivalent to the size of a football field is disappearing every fifteen minutes: Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Legislature of Louisiana memorializes the Congress of the United States to provide that erosion con-

trol in coastal wetlands be elevated within the United States Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service to the same level of priority as erosion control in upland areas and to provide funding commensurate with that change in policy, all for the purpose of reducing the rapid rate of coastal land loss in Louisiana: Be it further

"Resolved, That the Legislature of Louisiana also memorializes the Congress of the United States to accomplish the following with respect to these enumerated projects:

"(1) Provide that the Lake Penchant Watershed Project in Terrebonne Parish include federal cost sharing and provide increased funding over a six-year period for such project for the purpose of restoring one hundred fourteen thousand acres of coastal marsh using vegetative planting and water management.

"(2) Provide that the West Fork Bayou L'Ours Watershed Project in Lafourche Parish include federal cost sharing and provide increased funding over a six-year period for such project for the purpose of restoring over sixty-two thousand acres of coastal marsh using vegetative planting and water management.

"(3) Provide annual operations funding for the Golden Meadow Plant Materials Center for the purpose of accelerating out-field vegetative plantings in critical erosion areas: Be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the United States Senate and the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives and to each member of the Louisiana congressional delegation."

POM-2. A resolution adopted by the City Council of Cambridge, MA, opposing new rules and regulations with respect to public housing tenants; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

POM-3. A resolution adopted by the City Council of Somerville, MA, relative to affordable housing; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

POM-4. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

"SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 10

"Whereas, Louisiana's coastal marshlands serve multiple functions that are important to the nation's economy by annually supplying: thirty percent of the nation's seafood; forty percent of the wild fur harvest; sixty-six percent of the migratory birds using the Mississippi Flyway with wintering habitat; and twenty-two percent of the nation's energy needs which are obtained from oil and gas beneath the marshlands and offshore waters; and

"Whereas, the marshlands serve as the first line of protection for our coastal communities and their two million residents and an extensive inland navigation system and deep water ports built by state and federal governments; and

"Whereas, the marshlands are disappearing due to natural activities which include subsidence and sea level rise estimated at 0.5 inches a year; and

"Whereas, the marshlands are also disappearing due to human activities which include construction of: flood control levees along the Mississippi River preventing freshwater and sediment from overflowing and rebuilding the marshlands; Mississippi River Ship Channel for navigation which directs river sediment into deep waters of the

Gulf of Mexico where the sediment is lost; and thousands of miles of oil and gas pipelines which are needed to carry these fuels from offshore areas to northern markets dissect the marshes; and

"Whereas, together, the natural and human activities have caused 1.4 million acres of Louisiana's marshlands to disappear in the last eighty years. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of Louisiana memorializes the Congress of the United States to direct the implementation of Section 907 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 to ensure that in the economic evaluation the benefits attributable to measures be deemed at least equal to the costs of such measures: Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the United States Senate and the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives and to each member of the Louisiana congressional delegation."

POM-5. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

"SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 11

"Whereas, Louisiana's coastal marshlands serve multiple functions that are important to the nation's economy by annually supplying: thirty percent of the nation's seafood worth six hundred eighty million dollars, forty percent of the wild fur harvest worth twenty million dollars, ten million days of recreation worth four hundred million dollars, sixty-six percent of the migratory birds using the Mississippi Flyway with wintering habitat, and twenty-two percent of the nation's energy needs that are obtained from oil and gas fields beneath the marshlands and offshore waters worth an estimated twenty-seven billion dollars; and

"Whereas, Louisiana's marshlands serve as the first line of protection for our coastal communities and their two million residents, for our extensive inland navigation system and deep water ports built by the state and federal government, and for the freshwater supply for our coastal communities, industries, and agriculture; and

"Whereas, our marshlands are disappearing as a result of natural activities, including subsidence and sea level rise estimated at 0.5 inches per year, and human activities which include the construction of flood control levees along the Mississippi River which prevents freshwater and sediment from overflowing and rebuilding the marshlands, Mississippi River Ship Channel for navigation directs river sediment into deep waters of the Gulf of Mexico where the sediment is lost, 8,200 miles of navigation, drainage and irrigation canals segments the marshes; and thousands of miles of oil and gas pipelines which are needed to carry these fuels from offshore areas to northern markets dissect the marshes; and

"Whereas, natural and human activities together have caused 1.4 million acres of Louisiana's marshlands to disappear in the last eighty years. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of Louisiana memorializes the Congress of the United States to amend the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-662) to amend Section 1155 of that Act to include the following:

"The Congress finds that Louisiana's coastal marshlands provide benefits that are of national importance but the marshlands are disappearing, and that the Federal flood

control and navigation projects on the lower Mississippi River are preventing river water and sediment from nourishing the marshlands. It is in the public interest to enhance the environment by restoring Louisiana's coastal marshes. Such environmental improvements are deemed to be a co-equal purpose with the flood control and navigation projects on the lower Mississippi River. The non-Federal share of the cost of enhancement projects constructed under this Section shall be twenty-five percent, except where such projects affect publicly owned wildlife refuges, in such cases the first cost shall be all Federal. The authorization for projects constructed under Section 1155 is extended through fiscal year 1994. In the five year period, the Secretary is directed to construct environmental enhancement projects by modifying the following projects:

"(1) Mississippi River and Tributaries Project, LA. (Flood Control Act of 1928) The Secretary is directed to implement a program of marsh creation projects that would use low crested weirs to divert sediment-laden Mississippi and Atchafalaya River waters below the Old River Control Structure into coastal marshes and water bodies, and marsh restoration projects that would use control structures to divert fresh water from the Mississippi and Atchafalaya Rivers below the Old River Control Structure into coastal marshes and water bodies. \$30,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated for each of fiscal years 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993 and 1994 to carry out this work:

"(2) Mississippi River Ship Channel, Gulf to Baton Rouge, LA Project (Supplemental Appropriation Act for FY 1985, PL 99-88). The Secretary is directed to build marsh creation projects by pumping material dredged from the navigation channel into coastal marshes and water bodies. \$15,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated for each of fiscal years 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993 and 1994 to carry out this work; and

"(3) Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, LA Section (River and Harbor Act of 1946). The Secretary is directed to build marsh creation projects by pumping material dredged from the navigation channel into coastal marshes and water bodies, and marsh restoration projects that would divert fresh water from the GIWW into the marshes and water bodies in the vicinity of mile 225. \$5,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated for each of fiscal years 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993 and 1994 to carry out this work: Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the Secretary of the United States Senate and the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives and to each member of the Louisiana congressional delegation."

POM-6. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

"SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 12

"Whereas, Louisiana's coastal marshlands serve multiple functions that are important to the nation's economy by annually supplying thirty percent of the nation's seafood, forty percent of the wild fur harvest, ten million days of recreation, sixty-six percent of the migratory birds using the Mississippi Flyway with wintering habitat, and twenty-two percent of the nation's energy needs that are obtained from oil and gas fields beneath the marshlands and offshore waters; and

"Whereas, the marshlands serve as the first line of protection for our coastal communities and their two million residents, an extensive inland navigation system and deep water ports built by the state and federal governments, and freshwater supplies for coastal communities, industries, and agriculture; and

"Whereas, the marshlands are disappearing due to natural activities, including subsidence and sea level rise estimated at 0.5 inches per year and human activities which include construction of flood control levees along the Mississippi River which prevents freshwater and sediment from overflowing and rebuilding the marshlands; Mississippi River Ship Channel for navigation which directs river sediment into deep waters of the Gulf of Mexico where the sediment is lost; thousands of miles of navigation, drainage, and irrigation canals which segments the marshes; and oil and gas pipelines needed to carry these fuels from offshore areas to northern markets which dissect the marshes; and

"Whereas, together, the natural and human activities have caused 1.4 million acres of Louisiana's marshlands to disappear in the last eighty years. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of Louisiana memorializes the Congress of the United States to propose and submit an amendment to Section 906(f) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 to read 'the Congress consider the enhancement measures carried out as part of the project for Atchafalaya Floodway System, Louisiana and for Mississippi Delta Region, Louisiana to provide benefits that are national for purposes of this Section. The Secretary is directed to construct these projects, the first costs of such enhancement projects shall be a Federal cost as provided in Subsection (e)'. Be it further

Resolved That a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the Secretary of the United States Senate and the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives and to each member of the Louisiana congressional delegation."

POM-7. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

"SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 7

"Whereas, Louisiana's coastal wetlands provide benefits which are of national importance in terms of commercial fish and shellfish harvest, fur and hide harvest, waterfowl hunting, recreation, and minerals development; and

"Whereas, although forty percent of the continental United States' marshes occur in Louisiana, Louisiana experiences eighty percent of the national marsh loss; and

"Whereas, this loss is estimated to be about fifty square miles annually, totalling over one million acres of loss by the year 2040 or an area one and one-third the size of Rhode Island; and

"Whereas, among the major causes of wetlands loss are sediment reduction and subsidence brought about by federal flood control and navigation projects; and

"Whereas, the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 was passed by Congress in an effort to modify the prior water resources program so as to be more responsive to public needs and to ensure that taxpayers receive increased value for monies invested in water resources programs; and

"Whereas, it is a public need and in the national interest to enhance the environment by restoring Louisiana's coastal wetlands: Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Legislature of Louisiana memorializes the Congress of the United States to provide that marsh creation, restoration, and preservation be made a major mission of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, co-equal with flood control and navigation, and to require the Secretary of the Army to direct the Corps of Engineers to develop and implement coastal wetland restoration and enhancement projects: Be it further

"Resolved, That the Legislature of Louisiana memorializes the Congress of the United States specifically to amend Sections 704, 906, 1135, and 1155 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 to accomplish the following respectively:

"(1) Provide funding and direct the Secretary of the Army to construct a pilot marsh creation project utilizing Mississippi River flow and sediment from a diversion structure below New Orleans.

"(2) Provide funding and direct the Secretary of the Army to construct enhancement measures associated with the Atchafalaya Floodway System and the Mississippi Delta Region.

"(3) Extend the authorization and provide funding for project modification to improve the environment, specifically marsh creation and restoration projects associated with the Mississippi River and Tributaries Project, the Mississippi River Ship Channel (Gulf to Baton Rouge), and the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (Louisiana section).

"(4) Extend the authorization, provide funding, and direct the Secretary of the Army to develop and implement marsh creation and restoration projects for the enhancement of wetlands in the lower Mississippi Valley: Be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the United States Senate and the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives and to each member of the Louisiana congressional delegation."

POM-8. A resolution adopted by the Second Pohnpei Legislature; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

"A RESOLUTION

"Thanking the President of the United States of America for signing into law and the Congress of the United States of America for passing the Legislation which reinstated the eligibility of Federated States of Micronesia students attending postsecondary educational institutions for Pell Grants, Supplemental Education Opportunity Grants and the College Work-Study Program.

"Whereas, the loss of Pell Grants, Supplemental Education Opportunity Grants and the College Work-Study Program for our students upon the implementation of the Compact of Free Association had a devastating effect on the future of postsecondary education for the young people of Pohnpei; and

"Whereas, the passing of legislation and the signing into law of Public Law No. 100-369 on July 19, 1988, by the President of the United States reinstated the eligibility of Federated States of Micronesia students for Pell Grants, Supplemental Education Opportunity Grants and the College Work-Study Program; and

"Whereas, once again our students will be able to continue in their efforts to obtain a

higher education so they might take their place in the development of their country; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Second Pohnpei Legislature, First Regular Session, 1988, that the Pohnpei Legislature for and on behalf of the People of Pohnpei extends its heartfelt appreciation to the President and Congress of the United States of America for this much needed assistance; and be it further

"Resolved, That certified copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States of America, the President of the Senate of the United States of America and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States of America.

POM-9. A resolution adopted by the Nevada Legislative Commission urging the continuation of the federal tax exemption for mortgage revenue bonds; to the Committee on Finance.

POM-10. A resolution adopted by the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts relative to achieving peace in the Middle East; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

POM-11. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Michigan; to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

"SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION, No. 837

"Whereas, while the fate of prisoners of war and those listed as missing in action during the Vietnam era has been a matter of great concern to the American public, there is also compelling evidence that there could be thousands of American citizens who are casualties of our long and bitter cold war with the Soviet bloc who have been all but forgotten; and

"Whereas, recently uncovered documents from the National Archives suggest that thousands of prisoners of war, including Americans, may have vanished in the Soviet gulag at the close of World War II. There is evidence that the Soviets reneged on a negotiated agreement with the United States and Great Britain to exchange liberated prisoners of war;

"Whereas, further startling revelations involve eyewitness accounts of a special prison camp deep within the Soviet Union which is used to house American prisoners of war from World War II and the Korean Conflict and other American military personnel captured in isolated incidents involving U.S. patrol planes shot down by the Soviets during the cold war; and

"Whereas, while the entire international community, and the United States in particular, looks to the current changes in the Soviet Union with great anticipation and a renewed sense of hope, it would be unconscionable to allow this situation to continue without speaking out. Indeed, it is in this spirit that we implore the United States Congress and the United States Department of State to undertake a thorough investigation of this human rights tragedy and to take the necessary steps to obtain a full and accurate accounting of these serious allegations; now, therefore, be it.

"Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That we hereby memorialize the United States Congress and the United States Department of State to conduct an investigation into the matter of American citizens being held prisoner in the Soviet Union and its satellites; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution by transmitted to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the members of the Michigan congressional del-

egation, and the United States Department of State."

POM-12. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

"ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION No. 78

"Whereas, during the week of April 2-8, 1988, Jews worldwide celebrate the Passover holiday commemorating the exodus of oppressed people from enslavement in Egypt; and

"Whereas, eight thousand Ethiopian Jews are still trapped in remote villages in the Gondar Province of Ethiopia and separated from other members of their immediate families; and

"Whereas, the Jews remaining in Ethiopia are a vulnerable community consisting mostly of women, children, and the elderly and infirm threatened by famine and disease; and

"Whereas, Ethiopian Jews continue to face religious persecution: Jewish studies and the teaching of Hebrew are forbidden, community leaders are questioned and arrested, and the special permission required for holiday gatherings is often denied; and

"Whereas, approximately 30 Ethiopian Jews have been arrested and imprisoned for attempting to emigrate or help others emigrate to Israel; and

"Whereas, sixteen thousand Ethiopian Jews now live outside of Ethiopia due to the courageous efforts of Operation Moses; and

"Whereas, the right of emigration is a fundamental human right, especially where it concerns family reunification; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Assembly and the Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California urges the government of Ethiopia to allow the remaining 8,000 Jews in Ethiopia's Gondar Province to be reunited with their families in Israel; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, other federal officials, and Members of Congress to urge the government of Ethiopia to complete the resettlement of Ethiopian Jews in Israel; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the President of the United States, other federal officials, and Members of Congress to use all appropriate diplomatic channels in every meeting, contact, or communication between American and Ethiopian officials to press Ethiopian authorities to take actions urged by this resolution; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the Secretary of State, the government of Ethiopia, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States."

POM-13. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on the Judiciary:

"ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION No. 91

"Whereas, Amerasian children living in Vietnam have suffered unduly because of the parentage and have been denied educational and employment opportunities afforded other Vietnamese; and

"Whereas, the United States government and the government of Vietnam signed the Amerasian Homecoming Act in December 1987, thereby allowing a total of 30,000 Amerasians and their families to emigrate to the United States; and

"Whereas, under the auspices of the Amerasian Resettlement Program administered by the Department of Health and Human Services, these Amerasian immigrants are to receive six months of educational training in camps in the Republic of the Philippines before coming to the United States; and

"Whereas, upon arrival in the United States, the Amerasian immigrants will be sent to cluster sites specified in the Amerasian Resettlement Planning Committee in order to help them assimilate; and

"Whereas, the Amerasian immigrants currently have no choice in the cluster site to which they will be assigned; and

"Whereas, over 50 percent of all Vietnamese refugees have settled in California, and a large percentage of the Amerasian immigrants will relocate in this state as well; and

"Whereas, The Amerasian Resettlement Program itself is in danger since Congress has failed to provide funding for the program for the 1988 fiscal year; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California urges the Congress of the United States to provide funding for the Amerasian Resettlement Program, and to enact legislation necessary for the establishment and funding of an appropriate number of cluster sites in the State of California; and be it further

"Resolved, That a representative of the State of California be appointed as a member of the Amerasian Resettlement Planning Committee; and be it further

"Resolved, That Amerasian immigrants be permitted to choose the cluster site at which they will be located, especially if there are relatives living in the vicinity of the cluster site; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, to the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and to representatives of the Amerasian Resettlement Planning Committee."

POM-14. A resolution adopted by the Association of Pacific Legislatures requesting an assessment of immigration from the Freely Associated States in Micronesia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

POM-15. A resolution adopted by the City Commission of Miami, Florida favoring the development and adoption of Federal standards related to the quality and availability of child care services; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

POM-16. A resolution adopted by the Legislative Education Study Committee, State of New Mexico, favoring legislation to encourage and expand minority participation in education; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

THE INAUGURATION

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, the inauguration of the President and Vice

President occurred today on the west front of the Capitol. The simple yet moving ceremony symbolizes one of the greatest strengths of our democracy—the peaceful transition of power. I join the distinguished Republican leader in extending our congratulations to the new President and Vice President. The President's statement was eloquent, moving, forthcoming, and we intend to reciprocate the hand of friendship.

The program lasted for about 1 hour, but countless hours were spent on logistics, construction of the platform, ticket distribution, preparation for the luncheon in Statuary Hall, and many other tasks. Many people worked on the preparation for the inauguration but the chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies, the distinguished Senator from Kentucky, Mr. FORD, carried the major burden of making the arrangements for this historic occasion. He performed his responsibilities with his characteristic good humor, fairness, and efficiency. I offer my congratulations to Senator FORD on a job well done. He even managed to control the weather.

I would also like to thank the other members of the Joint Inaugural Committee: the Senator from Alaska, Mr. STEVENS; the Speaker of the House of Representatives; the majority leader, Mr. FOLEY; and the minority leader, Mr. MICHEL.

The executive director for the joint committee, Mike Ruehling, did a truly outstanding job. He was ably assisted by officers and employees of the Senate and the House of Representatives, as well as personnel from the executive branch.

Once again, I offer my appreciation and gratitude to everyone who worked on arrangements for the inauguration. The tireless efforts of all involved, particularly those of the chairman, Mr. FORD, resulted in a memorable event for the entire Nation.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1989

LEADERS' TIME

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the time of the two leaders to speak on Wednesday, January 25, be extended for as long as is needed by the two leaders.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that following the time used by the two leaders, there be a period of time for the transaction of morning business for not to exceed 2 hours with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS UNTIL WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1989

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now stand in recess according to the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 3.

Thereupon, at 3:11 p.m., the Senate recessed until Wednesday, January 25, 1989, at 12 noon.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 20, 1989:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JAMES ADDISON BAKER III, OF TEXAS, TO BE SECRETARY OF STATE.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

JOHN GOODWIN TOWER, OF TEXAS, TO BE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

MANUEL LUJAN, JR., OF NEW MEXICO, TO BE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CLAYTON YEUTTER, OF NEBRASKA, TO BE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

ROBERT ADAM MOSBACHER, OF TEXAS, TO BE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

ELIZABETH HANFORD DOLE, OF KANSAS, TO BE SECRETARY OF LABOR.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

LOUIS W. SULLIVAN, OF GEORGIA, TO BE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

JACK KEMP, OF NEW YORK, TO BE SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

SAMUEL KNOX SKINNER, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

ADM. JAMES D. WATKINS, U.S. NAVY, RETIRED, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE SECRETARY OF ENERGY.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS

EDWARD J. DERWINSKI, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE SECRETARY OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS.

EDWARD J. DERWINSKI, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

RICHARD G. DARMAN, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET. CARLA ANDERSON HILLS, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE U.S. TRADE REPRESENTATIVE, WITH THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

WILLIAM J. BENNETT, OF NORTH CAROLINA, TO BE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY.

MICHAEL J. BOSKIN, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS.

UNITED NATIONS

THOMAS R. PICKERING, OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS WITH THE RANK AND STATUS OF AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY, AND THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WILLIAM KANE REILLY, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY OF LABOR.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Friday, January 20, 1989

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. WHITTEN].

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
January 19, 1989.

I hereby designate the Honorable JAMIE L. WHITTEN to act as Speaker pro tempore on Friday, January 20, 1989.

JIM WRIGHT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

We pray, O God, that Your blessings of hope and liberty will be with every person. On this special day of inaugural we ask that the abundance of Your gifts be upon him who will lead our Nation in the days before us. Give to him and all leaders who have the responsibilities of government the wisdom and courage to do justice and the compassion and mercy needed to make us one people, so that in all things "justice will roll down as waters and righteousness like an ever-flowing stream." This we pray, amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. NATCHER] who will lead us in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. Members will please stand.

Mr. NATCHER led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H.

Res. 45) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. Res. 45

Resolved, That the following named Members be, and they are hereby, elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

AGRICULTURE

1. Madigan, Ed (IL).
2. Coleman, Tom (MO).
3. Marlenee, Ron (MT).
4. Hopkins, Larry (KY).
5. Stangeland, Arlan (MN).
6. Roberts, Pat (KS).
7. Emerson, Bill (MO).
8. Morrison, Sid (WA).
9. Gunderson, Steve (WI).
10. Lewis, Tom (FL).
11. Smith, Robert (OR).
12. Combett, Larry (TX).
13. Schuette, Bill (MI).
14. Grandy, Fred (IA).
15. Herger, Wally (CA).
16. Holloway, Clyde (LA).
17. Walsh, Jim (NY).

APPROPRIATIONS

1. Conte, Silvio (MA).
2. McDade, Joe (PA).
3. Myers, John (IN).
4. Miller, Clarence (OH).
5. Coughlin, Larry (PA).
6. Young, Bill (FL).
7. Regula, Ralph (OH).
8. Smith, Virginia (NE).
9. Pursell, Carl (MI).
10. Edwards, Mickey (OK).
11. Livingston, Bob (LA).
12. Green, Bill (NY).
13. Lewis, Jerry (CA).
14. Porter, John (IL).
15. Rogers, Hal (KY).
16. Skeen, Joe (NM).
17. Wolf, Frank (VA).
18. Lowery, Bill (CA).
19. Weber, Vin (MN).
20. DeLay, Tom (TX).
21. Kolbe, Jim (AZ).
22. Gallo, Dean (NJ).

ARMED SERVICES

1. Dickinson, Bill (AL).
2. Spence, Floyd (SC).
3. Stump, Bob (AZ).
4. Courter, Jim (NJ).
5. Hopkins, Larry (KY).
6. Davis, Bob (MI).
7. Hunter, Duncan (CA).
8. Martin, Dave (NY).
9. Kasich, John (OH).
10. Bateman, Herb (VA).
11. Blaz, Ben (GU).
12. Ireland, Andy (FL).
13. Hansen, Jim (UT).
14. Rowland, John (CT).
15. Weldon, Curt (PA).
16. Kyl, Jon (AZ).
17. Ravenel, Arthur (SC).
18. Dornan, Bob (CA).
19. Hefley, Joel (CO).
20. McCrery, Jim (LA).
21. Machtley, Ron (RI).

BANKING, FINANCE AND URBAN AFFAIRS

1. Wylie, Chalmers (OH).
2. Leach, Jim (IA).
3. Shumway, Norman (CA).
4. Parris, Stan (VA).
5. McCollum, Bill (FL).
6. Roukema, Marge (NJ).
7. Bereuter, Doug (NE).
8. Dreier, Dave (CA).
9. Hiller, John (IN).
10. Ridge, Tom (PA).
11. Bartlett, Steve (TX).
12. Roth, Toby (WI).
13. McCandless, Al (CA).
14. Saxton, James (NJ).
15. Saiki, Patricia (HI).
16. Bunning, Jim (KY).
17. Baker, Richard (LA).
18. Stearns, Cliff (FL).
19. Gillmor, Paul (OH).
20. Paxon, Bill (NY).

BUDGET

1. Frenzel, Bill (MN).
2. Gradison, Bill (OH).
3. Goodling, Bill (PA).
4. Smith, Denny (OR).
5. Thomas, Bill (CA).
6. Rogers, Hal (KY).
7. Armey, Dick (TX).
8. Buechner, Jack (MO).
9. Houghton, Amory (NY).
10. McCrery, Jim (LA).
11. Kasich, John (OH).
12. Gallo, Dean (NJ).
13. Schuette, Bill (MI).
14. Bentley, Helen (MD).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1. Parris, Stan (VA).
2. Billey, Tom (VA).
3. Combett, Larry (TX).
4. Rohrabacher, Dana (CA).

EDUCATION AND LABOR

1. Goodling, Bill (PA).
2. Coleman, Tom (MO).
3. Petri, Tom (WI).
4. Roukema, Marge (NJ).
5. Gunderson, Steve (WI).
6. Bartlett, Steve (TX).
7. Tauke, Tom (IA).
8. Armey, Dick (TX).
9. Fawell, Harris (IL).
10. Henry, Paul (MI).
11. Grandy, Fred (IA).
12. Ballenger, Cass (NC).
13. Smith, Peter (VT).

ENERGY AND COMMERCE

1. Lent, Norman (NY).
2. Madigan, Ed (IL).
3. Moorhead, Carlos (CA).
4. Rinaldo, Matt (NJ).
5. Dannemeyer, Bill (CA).
6. Whittaker, Bob (KS).
7. Tauke, Tom (IA).
8. Ritter, Don (PA).
9. Billey, Tom (VA).
10. Fields, Jack (TX).
11. Oxley, Mike (OH).
12. Nielson, Howard (UT).
13. Billakis, Michael (FL).
14. Schaefer, Dan (CO).
15. Barton, Joe (TX).
16. Callahan, Sonny (AL).

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

17. McMillan, Alex (NC).

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

1. Broomfield, Bill (MI).
2. Gilman, Ben (NY).
3. Lagomarsino, Robert (CA).
4. Leach, Jim (IA).
5. Roth, Toby (WI).
6. Snowe, Olympia (ME).
7. Hyde, Henry (IL).
8. Bereuter, Doug (NE).
9. Smith, Chris (NJ).
10. DeWine, Michael (OH).
11. Burton, Dan (IN).
12. Meyers, Jan (KS).
13. Miller, John (WA).
14. Lukens, Buz (OH).
15. Blaz, Del. Ben (GU).
16. Gallegly, Elton (CA).
17. Houghton, Amory (NY).
18. Goss, Porter (FL).

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

1. Horton, Frank (NY).
2. Walker, Robert (PA).
3. Clinger, Bill (PA).
4. McCandless, Al (CA).
5. Nielson, Howard (UT).
6. Lukens, Buz (OH).
7. Hastert, Denny (IL).
8. Kyl, Jon (AZ).
9. Shays, Christopher (CT).
10. Smith, Peter (VT).
11. Schiff, Steve (NM).
12. Douglas, Chuck (NH).
13. Smith, Larkin (MS).
14. Cox, Christopher (CA).
15. Vacancy.

HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

1. Gingrich, Newt (GA).
2. Dickinson, Bill (AL).
3. Thomas, Bill (CA).
4. Vucanovich, Barbara (NV).
5. Roberts, Pat (KS).
6. Gillmor, Paul (OH).
7. Vacancy.
8. Vacancy.

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

1. Young, Don (AK).
2. Lagomarsino, Robert (CA).
3. Marlenee, Ron (MT).
4. Cheney, Dick (WY).
5. Craig, Larry (ID).
6. Smith, Denny (OR).
7. Hansen, James (UT).
8. Vucanovich, Barbara (NV).
9. Blaz, Ben (GU).
10. Rhodes, Jay (AZ).
11. Gallegly, Elton (CA).
12. Parris, Stan (VA).
13. Smith, Bob (OR).
14. Lightfoot, Jim (IA).
15. Vacancy.

JUDICIARY

1. Fish, Hamilton (NY).
2. Moorhead, Carlos (CA).
3. Hyde, Henry (IL).
4. Sensenbrenner, Jim (WI).
5. McCollum, Bill (FL).
6. Gekas, George (PA).
7. DeWine, Mike (OH).
8. Dannemeyer, Bill (CA).
9. Coble, Howard (NC).
10. Slaughter, French (VA).
11. Smith, Lamar (TX).
12. Smith, Larkin (MS).
13. Douglas, Chuck (NH).
14. James, Craig (FL).

MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

1. Davis, Bob (MI).
2. Young, Don (AK).
3. Lent, Norman (NY).
4. Shumway, Norman (CA).

5. Fields, Jack (TX).
6. Schneider, Claudine (RI).
7. Bateman, Herb (VA).
8. Saxton, Jim (NJ).
9. Miller, John (WA).
10. Bentley, Helen (MD).
11. Coble, Howard (NC).
12. Weldon, Curt (PA).
13. Saiki, Patricia (HI).
14. Herger, Wally (CA).
15. Bunning, Jim (KY).
16. Inhofe, Jim (OK).
17. Goss, Porter (FL).

POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

1. Gilman, Ben (NY).
2. Horton, Frank (NY).
3. Myers, John (IN).
4. Young, Don (AK).
5. Burton, Dan (IN).
6. Morella, Connie (MD).
7. Vacancy.
8. Vacancy.

PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION

1. Hammerschmidt, John Paul (AR).
2. Shuster, Bud (PA).
3. Stangeland, Arlan (MN).
4. Gingrich, Newt (GA).
5. Clinger, Bill (PA).
6. Molinari, Guy (NY).
7. McEwen, Bob (OH).
8. Petri, Tom (WI).
9. Packard, Ron (CA).
10. Boehlert, Sherwood (NY).
11. Lightfoot, Jim (IA).
12. Hastert, Denny (IL).
13. Inhofe, Jim (OK).
14. Ballenger, Cass (NC).
15. Upton, Fred (MI).
16. Emerson, Bill (MO).
17. Craig, Larry (ID).
18. Duncan, Jimmy (TN).
19. Hancock, Mel (MO).
20. Cox, Christopher (CA).

RULES

1. Quillen, Jimmy (TN).
2. Solomon, Jerry (NY).
3. Martin, Lynn (IL).
4. Pashayan, Charles (CA).

SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY

1. Walker, Robert (PA).
2. Sensenbrenner, Jim (WI).
3. Schneider, Claudine (RI).
4. Boehlert, Sherwood (NY).
5. Lewis, Tom (FL).
6. Ritter, Don (PA).
7. Morrison, Sid (WA).
8. Packard, Ron (CA).
9. Smith, Bob (NH).
10. Henry, Paul (MI).
11. Fawell, Harris (IL).
12. Slaughter, French (VA).
13. Smith, Lamar (TX).
14. Buechner, Jack (MO).
15. Morella, Connie (MD).
16. Shays, Christopher (CT).
17. Rohrabacher, Dana (CA).
18. Schiff, Steve (NM).
19. Campbell, Tom (CA).

SMALL BUSINESS

1. McDade, Joe (PA).
2. Conte, Silvio (MA).
3. Broomfield, Bill (MI).
4. Ireland, Andy (FL).
5. Hiler, John (IN).
6. Dreier, David (CA).
7. Slaughter, French (VA).
8. Meyers, Jan (KS).
9. Combust, Larry (TX).
10. Baker, Richard (LA).
11. Rhodes, Jay (AZ).
12. Hefley, Joel (CO).
13. Upton, Fred (MI).

14. Holloway, Clyde (LA).
15. Hancock, Mel (MO).
16. Campbell, Tom (CA).
17. Vacancy.

VETERANS' AFFAIRS

1. Stump, Bob (AZ).
2. Hammerschmidt, John Paul (AR).
3. Wylie, Chalmers (OH).
4. McEwen, Bob (OH).
5. Smith, Chris (NJ).
6. Burton, Dan (IN).
7. Bilirakis, Michael (FL).
8. Ridge, Tom (PA).
9. Rowland, John (CT).
10. Smith, Bob (NH).
11. James, Craig (FL).
12. Stearns, Cliff (FL).
13. Vacancy.

WAYS AND MEANS

1. Archer, Bill (TX).
2. Vander Jagt, Guy (MI).
3. Crane, Phil (IL).
4. Frenzel, Bill (MN).
5. Schulze, Dick (PA).
6. Gradison, Bill (OH).
7. Thomas, Bill (CA).
8. McGrath, Ray (NY).
9. Brown, Hank (CO).
10. Chandler, Rod (WA).
11. Shaw, Clay (FL).
12. Sundquist, Don (TN).
13. Johnson, Nancy (CT).

Mr. LEWIS of California (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, this resolution is the Republican Conference selection of the Republican committee members of the 101st Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE RICHARD A. ENSLEN, U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE, REGARDING OATH OF OFFICE ADMINISTERED TO REPRESENTATIVE-ELECT HOWARD WOLPE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable Richard A. Enslen, U.S. District Judge, Western District of Michigan:

U.S. DISTRICT COURT,
Grand Rapids, MI, January 4, 1989.
The HONORABLE JIM WRIGHT, SPEAKER,
U.S. House of Representatives, H-209, The
Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: On January 3, 1989, you designated me to administer the oath of office to Representative-elect Howard Wolpe, of the Third District of the State of Michigan, under House Resolution 8, One Hundred First Congress.

Under such designation, I have the honor to report that on January 3, 1989, at Kalamazoo, Michigan, I administered the oath of office to Mr. Wolpe. Mr. Wolpe took the oath prescribed by 5 U.S.C. 3331. I have sent two copies of the oath, signed by Mr. Wolpe, to the Clerk of the House.

Yours very truly,

RICHARD A. ENSLEN,
U.S. District Judge.

REMEMBERING DR. KING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, last week, we commemorated the struggle for human dignity, the life of Dr. Martin Luther King and the civil rights movement that he symbolizes.

Dr. King spoke often of the " * * * true neighbor lifting some bruised and beaten brother to a higher and more noble life."

In that one sentence, he captured the essence of a long struggle. Dr. King coupled nonviolent direct action with the irresistible power and energy of moral courage and outrage.

The national holiday celebrating Dr. King's birth recalls a movement that defined a volatile period in our history. More importantly, the civil rights movement and Dr. King's brand of leadership may yet help liberate all Americans from the tyranny of racism.

The spiritual and moral force of the movement, the dynamism and commitment of its leadership, and even the important victories won in the early days of that yet unfinished struggle are not peculiarly American.

But Dr. King does symbolize our unique struggle to come to terms with our history, to come to terms with the fact that millions of Americans share the experience of racial injustice—as the children of both slaves and slaveholders.

The burden of our history—the burden of segregation, of racism and injustice—remains. But the civil rights movement, if truly understood, stands as a definition of what is best and most honorable in us all.

Washington, Jefferson, Adams—these are names that have come to represent the essence of American democracy. In the service of democratic ideals, these people helped create a new system of government 200 years ago.

The American Revolution resulted in a Constitution and a national ethic dedicated to protecting the individual from the excesses of both the government and a tyrannical majority.

Unfortunately, our Constitution and the laws that our elected Representatives enacted were imperfect reflections of the principles and ideals upon which they were founded.

But as in no other era the civil rights movement clearly challenged us to rectify the basic contradictions between practice and principle, between ideal and law in American society.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. challenged the America that dehumanized him and millions like him to become the America we all read about in the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence—the America he dreamed about.

The civil rights movement was not an man's struggle.

But there is no doubt that man's dream helped catalyze the idealism and commitment of an entire generation in this Nation. It was a generation appalled by the hypocrisy of Jim Crow, the bombings in Montgomery, and the beatings in Birmingham.

It is my sincere hope that as we celebrate Dr. King's birthday in the years to come that we are all reminded that the struggle for human dignity continues.

IN HONOR OF COL. THOMAS NAPOLITAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend one of our country's truly outstanding and dedicated military officers, Col. Thomas W. Napolitan, Air National Guard. He entered the service in March 1958 as an aviation cadet and received his commission and pilot rating in June 1959. He was awarded a regular commission, and served on active duty as a Strategic Air Command B-47 pilot until December 1963. After leaving active duty, he served as a traditional guardsman in the Illinois Air National Guard for 17 years. From June 1964 until May 1981, he was a member of the 183rd Tactical Fighter Group, Springfield, IL, and flew the F-84F, F-4C, and F-4D. His duties included instructor pilot, senior flight commander, chief of operational training, and chief of the operations center. In May 1981 Colonel Napolitan was selected for full time extended active duty as an Air National Guard Advisor in the Pentagon.

From May 1981 until September 1983, he served in the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for the Deputy Director for Operations Reconnaissance, Space, Electronic Warfare and C3 Countermeasures. In addition to his role as the Reserve Forces Advisor, he was the JCS primary point of contact for plans, force development, and operations regarding reconnaissance in support of U.S. nuclear policy. He was also the primary coordinator for plans and reconnaissance operations in JCS exercises, and served as the Joint Reconnaissance Center briefing officer.

From September 1983 to May 1986, he served as the Air National Guard Advisor to Headquarters USAF Directorate of Operations. He was the director's principal advisor on all Air National Guard matters, and served as the primary liaison between the National Guard Bureau and the active Air Force operations staff. He was also responsible for mobilization of the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve during crisis actions.

From May 1986 to present, has served as the Air National Guard assistant to the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Reserve Affairs. His primary duties include advising the Air Force Secretariat Staff on all Air National Guard matters, including personnel, operations, legislation, and foreign affairs. He is designated to represent the Air Force Secretariat Staff on the Secretary of Defense's Crisis Action Council.

He has a bachelor's degree in psychology, a master's degree in psychological counseling, and postgraduate training in family therapy. Concurrently with his previous part-time traditional guardsman activities, his full time civilian positions as a mental health practitioner included service with: Illinois Department of Corrections, Youth Division, St. Charles; Mercy Center, Aurora, family and adolescent counselor; Tri-City Family Project, Geneva, family therapist and program director (Illinois Law Enforcement Commission grant); Niles family service, consultant and educator for school and family program; Human Relations Services, Elgin, executive director.

Colonel Napolitan will again protect us as one of 114,595 air guardsmen in our country.

Mr. Speaker, I ask to enter into the RECORD our commendation and sincere appreciation to Col. Thomas W. Napolitan for his outstanding and dedicated service to his State, the Congress, his commander in chief, and our country. Colonel Napolitan is the best of our country's citizen airmen.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The House will stand in recess until 10:30 a.m.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 5 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess until 10:30 a.m.

□ 1030

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore at 10 o'clock and 30 minutes a.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair desires to announce that sitting Members have been delivered their official tickets and will be seated on the platform. There are no extra seats available, so former Members cannot join the procession.

The same holds true for children. They can neither go with the procession nor be seated on the platform.

The area where Members of the House are to be seated is not covered. Members should keep this fact in mind in deciding whether to wear overcoats and hats.

The procession will be headed by the Sergeant at Arms bearing the mace. The Clerk will escort the Speaker pro tempore, followed by the House leadership, committee chairmen, ranking minority members, and other Members in order of seniority.

The Chair would encourage Members, as they gather in order of seniority, to congregate by "classes" in the well.

Pursuant to House Resolution 40, the Members of the House will now proceed to the west front to attend the

inaugural ceremonies for the President and Vice President of the United States.

Thereupon, at 10 o'clock and 26 minutes a.m., the Members of the House, preceded by the Sergeant at Arms and the Speaker pro tempore, proceeded to the west front of the Capitol.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HAYES of Louisiana) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials:)

Mr. HOYER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. STOKES, for 60 minutes, on February 22.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HAYES of Louisiana) and to include extraneous matter:

Mr. FRANK.

Mr. BATES.

Mr. LEHMAN of California.

Mr. OBERSTAR.

Mr. TRAXLER.

Mr. MAZZOLI.

Mr. LEVINE of California.

ADJOURNMENT

At the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies (at 12 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.), the House, without returning to its Chamber, pursuant to House Resolution 40, stood in adjournment until Tuesday, January 24, 1989, at 12 noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

324. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting his statement of policy regarding conservation activities on non-Federal land; accompanying the policy statement is "A National Conservation Program for Soil and Water Conservation: The 1988-97 Update" by the Secretary of Agriculture, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 2006(b); to the Committee on Agriculture.

325. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting the 1987 annual report on the administration of the Federal Railroad Safety Act of 1970, pursuant to 45 U.S.C. 440; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BATES (for himself, Mr. HUNTER, and Mr. COELHO):

H.R. 570. A bill to provide Federal assistance for planning and construction of wastewater treatment works which are necessary for providing secondary treatment for the city of San Diego, CA; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. DORNAN of California:

H.R. 571. A bill to waive the time limitations relating to the award of the Congressional Medal of Honor to Tibor Rubin for distinguishing himself by acts of valor during the Korean war; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 572. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide that a court-ordered allocation of military retired pay to a former spouse of a member of the uniformed services based upon treatment of such retired pay as property of both the member and former spouse shall terminate upon the remarriage of the former spouse; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 573. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide that a member of the Armed Forces, upon the member's release or discharge from active duty, shall be provided with a copy of the member's medical and personnel records; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 574. A bill to repeal the War Powers Resolution; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HOLLOWAY (for himself, Mr.

ARMY, Mr. BAKER, Mr. BARTLETT, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. COBLE, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. DELAY, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. DREIER of California, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. GORDON, Mr. HAMMER-SCHMIDT, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, Mr. HERGER, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. INHOPE, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS, Mr. MARLENEE, Mr. MCCREERY, Mr. NIELSON of Utah, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. PETRI, Mr. ROBERTS, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mrs. SAIKI, Mr. SCHUETTE, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. SLAUGHTER of Virginia, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. DENNY SMITH, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. SMITH of Mississippi, Mr. ROBERT F. SMITH, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. STANGELAND, Mr. UPTON, Mr. WALKER, Mr. WEBER, and Mr. WELDON):

H.R. 575. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a refundable credit against tax to taxpayers for dependents who have not attained the age of compulsory school attendance as prescribed by the law of the State in which the taxpayer resides, and to repeal the credit for expenses for child care services necessary for gainful employment for expenses with respect to such dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DORNAN of California:

H.R. 576. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit certain conduct relating to surrogate motherhood; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 577. A bill to repeal certain provisions of law which violate the doctrine of separation of powers and to eliminate certain restrictions on the authority of the executive branch; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs; Armed Services; Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs; Veterans' Affairs; Interior and Insular Affairs; and Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. DORNAN of California (for himself, Mr. WILSON, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. WEISS, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. SAXTON, and Mr. BILBRAY):

H.R. 578. A bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to prohibit dog racing and dog training involving the use of live animals as visual lures and to make such act applicable to facilities that are used for dog racing or dog race training; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DORNAN of California (for himself, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. GORDON, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. MACHTELY, Mr. ROE, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. DONALD E. "BUZ" LUKENS, Mr. COMBEST, and Mr. STANGELAND):

H.R. 579. A bill to protect the rights of victims of child abuse; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DYSON:

H.R. 580. A bill to defer congressional pay adjustments until the first March 1 following the beginning of the Congress next following the Congress during which certain actions with respect to pay rates are taken, to provide that appropriations of funds for congressional pay be considered separately from appropriations for other purposes, to require a recorded vote in each House on such appropriations, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service and Rules.

By Mr. EVANS:

H.R. 581. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that civilian employees of the National Guard may not be required to wear military uniforms while performing civilian services; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. GALLO:

H.R. 582. A bill to amend the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to permit the use of housing vouchers to assist lower income families affected by the prepayment of mortgages on projects subsidized by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. GALLO (for himself, Mr. COURTER, Mr. ROE, Mr. STOKES, Mr. DE LUGO, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. SCHUETTE, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. KAPTUR, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. TAUKE, and Mr. BUSTAMANTE):

H.R. 583. A bill to amend the Truth-in-Lending Act to prohibit creditors from extending credit for any residential mortgage transaction under terms and conditions which are less favorable to the consumer than the terms and conditions disclosed to the consumer at the time of application for such credit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. GALLO (for himself, Mr. ROE, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr.

SAXTON, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. COURTER, and Mr. SHAW):

H.R. 584. A bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to conduct analyses, by regions of the United States, of hazardous materials transportation incidents and the flow of hazardous materials on highways, water, and railroads; jointly to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HENRY:

H.R. 585. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the Employment Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, and the Public Health Service Act with respect to continuation of health care coverage; jointly, to the Committee on Ways and Means, Education and Labor, and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HENRY (for himself, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. MINETA, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. LEACH of Iowa, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. BEILENSON, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. FRANK, Mr. McHUGH, Mr. AuCOIN, Ms. PELOSI, and Mr. LIPINSKI):

H.R. 586. A bill to require a refund value for certain beverage containers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota:

H.R. 587. A bill to amend certain laws relating to the Presidential inauguration to limit the disbursement of public funds and furnishing of assistance to the Presidential Inaugural Committee; jointly, to the Committee on Armed Services and Government Operations.

By Mr. KANJORSKI:

H.R. 588. A bill to amend the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 to establish a presumption of eligibility for disability benefits in the case of certain coal miners who filed claims under part C of such act between July 1, 1973, and April 1, 1980; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 589. A bill to extend the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into agreements with certain cities and counties for the withholding of city and county income and employment taxes from the pay of Federal employees who are residents of, or regularly employed in, such cities and counties; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 590. A bill to change the date of the beginning of the Vietnam era to provide certain benefits available to veterans of a period of war to veterans who served in Southeast Asia during the period beginning on March 1, 1961, and ending on August 4, 1964; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 591. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide, in the case of any person who is a party in interest with respect to an employee benefit plan, that information requested from the Secretary of Health and Human Services to assist such person with respect to the administration of such plan shall be provided at least once without charge; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 592. A bill to restrict the closing and downgrading of field offices of the Social Security Administration; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KANJORSKI (for himself and Mr. SCHULZE):

H.R. 593. A bill to amend part D of title IV of the Social Security Act to make it clear that the existing authority to collect past-due child support from Federal tax refunds (under section 464 of that act), to the extent that such support remains unpaid when the child involved reaches the age of majority, may be exercised after the child reaches that age; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LEVINE of California (for himself, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. THOMAS of California, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. WOLF, Mr. DYALLY, Mr. PENNY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. SCHEUER, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. UDALL, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. AuCOIN, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. ROSE, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. McHUGH, Mr. STARK, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. STALLINGS, Mr. VENTO, Mr. KLECZKA, Mrs. SAIKI, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. FRANK, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. STOKES, Mr. EVANS, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. CONTE, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. LaFALCE, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. CHANDLER, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. WISE, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. GRANDY, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, and Mr. ERDREICH):

H.R. 594. A bill to seek the eradication of the worst aspects of poverty in developing countries by the year 2000; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas (for herself, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. SCHUETTE, Mr. ARMEY, and Mr. FAWELL):

H.R. 595. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the limited deduction of health insurance costs of self-employed individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOLINARI:

H.R. 596. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to create a new Federal criminal offense of treasonous espionage, consisting of the unauthorized disclosure of classified information detrimental to the national security for profit; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OBERSTAR:

H.R. 597. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to repeal the requirements both for additional cargo preference imposed on certain agricultural exports and for allocations of a share of such exports to Great Lakes ports; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 598. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to prohibit smoking on domestic commercial aircraft flights; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 599. A bill to prevent ground water contamination by pesticides; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture, Energy and Commerce, and Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H.R. 600. A bill to eliminate the personal exemption from customs duties for return-

ing residents with respect to merchandise that is the product of the Union of South Africa; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 601. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow individuals to direct that part of all of their income tax refunds be contributed to a trust fund established for the relief of incurable diseases, and to establish a commission to oversee the distribution of such contributions; jointly, to the Committee on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa:

H.R. 602. A bill to amend the Commodity Exchange Act to require public disclosure of certain information relating to sales of commodities for export, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 603. A bill to amend the Commodity Exchange Act to prohibit insider trading; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 604. A bill to amend the Poultry Products Inspection Act to reestablish minimum inspection and processing standards; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 605. A bill to authorize loans for study at nonprofit institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 606. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to prohibit certain trades; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 607. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to assist and protect small businesses and to protect small businesses against unreasonable use of economic power by major meatpacking companies, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture and Small Business.

H.R. 608. A bill to clarify the eligibility of certain small businesses for loans under the Small Business Act, to aid, protect, and preserve small businesses in meat producing and marketing, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture and Small Business.

H.R. 609. A bill to develop natural resources, to provide meaningful employment opportunities producing assets of lasting value, and to enhance the environment, through a program providing incentives to State, local, and Federal agencies to plant trees on public lands; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Small Business.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa (for himself and Mr. UDALL):

H.R. 610. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to establish a program to insure the stockpiling and replacement of topsoil on public lands and other lands which are moved or covered by surface mining projects, reclamation projects, and other Federal and federally assisted projects, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture and Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. TRAXLER:

H.R. 611. A bill to nullify the recent increase in certain executive, legislative, and judicial salaries; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DORNAN of California:

H.J. Res. 87. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States limiting the number of consecutive terms Members of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives may serve; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire (for himself, Mr. TAUKE, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr.

PETRI, Mr. WELDON, Mr. NIELSON of Utah, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. ROBERT F. SMITH, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. LEACH of Iowa, Mr. COBLE, Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS, Mr. SMITH of Vermont, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BALLENGER, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. HILER, Mrs. SAIKI, and Mr. DANNEMEYER):

H.J. Res. 88. Joint resolution disapproving pay increases proposed by the President for Members of Congress; jointly, to the Committees on House Administration and Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. TRAXLER:

H.J. Res. 89. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the means for establishing appropriate compensation levels for Members of Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 90. Joint resolution disapproving the pay increases for executive, legislative, and judicial branch positions recently recommended by the President; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. BENTLEY (for herself, Mr. PENNY, Mr. GRANDY, Mr. RHODES, Mr. BLAZ, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. DeFAZIO, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. McCURDY, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. NIELSON of Utah, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. HILER, Mr. HYDE, Mr. McCOLLUM, Mr. CONTE, Mrs. SAIKI, Mr. RITTER, Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. ROE, Mr. UPTON, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. BALLENGER, Mrs. LLOYD, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. FROST, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. GREEN, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. COLEMAN of Missouri, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. MFUME, Mr. WALSH, Mr. FAWELL, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. STANGELAND, Mr. WELDON, and Mr. BATES):

H. Con. Res. 30. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of Labor, in cooperation with the ACTION Agency, should publicize and promote projects under the Retired Senior Volunteer Program and the Older American Community Service Employment Program that encourage and recruit older individuals to provide child care services in community-based child care centers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. LEWIS of California:

H. Res. 45. Resolution designating minority membership on certain standing committees of the House; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. DORNAN of California:

H. Res. 46. Resolution amending the Rules of the House to require that any House employee who has a security clearance receive semiannual security briefings; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. KANJORSKI:

H. Res. 47. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to require that all testimony of witnesses at committee or subcommittee hearings be taken under oath; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H. Res. 48. Resolution to urge the Government of South Africa to indicate its willingness to engage in meaningful political negotiations with that country's black majority; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa:

H. Res. 49. Resolution authorizing the House Administration Committee to investigate, recount, and report on contested elections for the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DORNAN of California:

H.R. 612. A bill to permit Willie D. Harris to present a claim against the United States in the manner provided for in chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KANJORSKI:

H.R. 613. A bill for the relief of Lucille White, Gerald J. White, Gary White, and Sara White; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DORNAN of California:

H. Con. Res. 31. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress concerning the meritorious conduct of Tibor Rubin during the Korean conflict; to the Committee on Armed Services.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 40: Mr. BRENNAN, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. SABO, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. COBLE, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. TAUKE, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BEREUTER, Mrs. BOXER, and Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut.

H.R. 46: Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. BATES, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. MRZEK, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. ROE, Mr. DE LUGO, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KILDEE, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. FRANK.

H.R. 82: Mr. MYERS of Indiana, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. BONIOR, and Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 111: Mr. HARRIS, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. ROE, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. FRANK, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. MFUME, and Mr. KOLTER.

H.R. 145: Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. SMITH of Florida, and Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas.

H.R. 283: Mr. KASICH, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. DEWINE, and Mr. ROBINSON.

H.R. 286: Mr. STANGELAND, Mr. PETRI, and Mr. RAHALL.

H.R. 303: Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. COMBEST, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. DONALD LUKENS, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. WISE, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. MFUME, Mr. EVANS, Mr.

DYSON, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. SKEEN, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. THOMAS A. LUKE, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. TALLON, and Mr. IRELAND.

H.R. 328: Mr. GOODLING, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. COX, and Mr. PETRI.

H.R. 329: Mr. GOODLING, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. COX, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. STUMP, Mr. PETRI, and Mr. STALLINGS.

H.R. 330: Mr. GOODLING, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. DENNY SMITH, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. COX, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. STUMP, Mr. PETRI, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. STALLINGS.

H.R. 331: Mr. GOODLING, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. DENNY SMITH, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. COX, and Mr. CLEMENT.

H.R. 360: Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. STARK, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. MANTON, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. YATES, Mr. ROE, Mr. BATES, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. FRANK, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. KOLTER, and Mr. MARTINEZ.

H.R. 361: Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. STARK, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. MANTON, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. YATES, Mr. ROE, Mr. BATES, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. FRANK, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. KOLTER, and Mr. MARTINEZ.

H.R. 372: Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. DOWNEY, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. FOGLIETTA, and Mr. MINETA.

H.R. 373: Mr. WEBER, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. GREEN, Mr. WISE, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. COLEMAN of Missouri, Mr. PEASE, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. SCHUETTE, Mr. MARTIN of New York, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. PORTER, Mr. ERDREICH, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. McCURDY, Mr. BONIOR, and Mr. IRELAND.

H.R. 418: Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. EDWARDS of California, and Mr. AU COIN.

H.R. 499: Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. ARMEY, and Mr. PACKARD.

H.R. 504: Mr. CRAIG, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. IRELAND, and Mr. PACKARD.

H.J. Res. 62: Mr. GOODLING, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. RIDGE, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. COX, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. PETRI, and Mr. STALLINGS.

H. Res. 24: Mr. GOODLING, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. COX, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. STUMP, Mr. PETRI, and Mr. STALLINGS.

H. Res. 25: Mr. GOODLING, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. DEWINE, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. STUMP, Mr. PETRI, Mr. COX, Mr. JACOBS, and Mr. WOLF.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE DEFICIT CRISIS—PRESERVING THE NATION'S FUTURE

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 20, 1989

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, January 17, I had the privilege of addressing the National Press Club. My subject was our Nation's budget deficit and the challenge and opportunity it represents to our Nation and its leadership. I would like to include the text of my speech in the RECORD at this time in the interests of my colleagues who may wish to read it. As we begin a year when the deficit will occupy a great deal of our time and energies, I hope my remarks will provide some background and some guidance as we face the difficult choices before us.

Following is the text of my address:

THE DEFICIT CRISIS—PRESERVING THE NATION'S RESOURCES

It is a great honor for me to have the opportunity to address this historic institution—the National Press Club. It is particularly appropriate since you have been designated as one of the Congress' infamous partners in the Iron Triangle.

It is a comforting thought to know that you are equally responsible for the federal deficit. Whether that is true or not is subject to debate. What is not a matter of debate is the fact that in our democracy, we are partners in making our system of government work.

An informed public is a crucial ingredient of a free society. We in government must never fear the truth, and you in the press must never fear to reveal the truth to the American people. Together, we form not an iron triangle, but the strong infrastructure of a vibrant democracy.

It is in this spirit that I share with you my thoughts about the federal budget deficit—an issue that represents the primary challenge, opportunity, and test of leadership for our nation today.

Our future is dependent on the strength of our economy; the strength of our economy is dependent on resources; and our resources are dependent, in large measure, on our ability to manage our budget properly.

In his book, "The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers," the historian Paul Kennedy tracks the history of the major powers since the 1500's. Whether one contemplates the history of Imperial Spain, Napoleon's France, the British Empire, Bismarck's Prussia, Japan, Germany, the United States, or others, there is a common theme that runs throughout history: nations rise to power by virtue of their ability to possess, develop, and accumulate resources, and they decline in power when they fail to manage those resources properly.

The issue raised by the book which confronts all of us is, where in this cycle is the United States today? Are we in decline by virtue of our inability to manage our resources, or are we willing to make the tough

choices necessary to conserve our resources and deploy them effectively and equitably now and in the future?

The most disturbing evidence of our inability to manage these resources properly is the growth of our federal debt. During the last eight years, we have seen eight consecutive 12-digit deficits. The federal debt, the accumulation of all our budget deficits, has nearly tripled since 1980. The debt subject to limit now stands at 2.6 trillion dollars and counting.

It is likely that this year, the Administration will request, and the Congress will have to approve, an increase in the federal debt ceiling beyond 2.8 trillion dollars to accommodate the continuing deficits.

Who is to blame for these deficits? Democrats? Republicans? Congress? President Reagan? The Iron Triangle? Frankly, this nation could never have reached a \$2.6 trillion federal debt without the cooperation of most of these institutions. Both political parties, and past and present Administrations and Congresses, have had their favorite spending programs. And, to the extent that government has reflected the contradictory desires of the American people, who want critical defense and domestic programs but do not particularly want to pay for them, all of us share the blame.

And why not? It's a hell of a deal. National security, social benefits, and all other Federal spending for about 85 cents on the dollar. Is it any wonder that some would argue that the deficit is not that serious a problem?

Jonathan Rauch, in this month's Atlantic Monthly, asks the question, "Is the Deficit Really So Bad?" After all, the sky has not fallen; there has been no immediate crisis. Both ends of the political spectrum, if forced to choose, would select deficits rather than do harm to their priorities. Conservatives forced to choose between taxes or defense cuts and higher deficits would choose deficits. Liberals forced to choose between domestic program cuts and deficits would choose deficits.

The result is that the deficit has not been at the top of the agenda for the nation's political leadership. President Reagan, for all of his talk about deficits and balanced-budget amendments, never once in eight years presented a balanced budget to the nation. He was the first to admit that he had other, more important priorities. Neither of the recent Presidential candidates really confronted the deficit issue except in the vaguest of terms—from an undefined "flexible freeze" to a speculative IRS enforcement windfall.

The consequence of all of this is a day-to-day mentality that says, get what you can today, and don't worry about tomorrow. We have been on a borrow, bail-out, and buy-out binge that pervades our society and puts our future economic security at risk. The current approach to the savings and loan crisis is the latest illustration of this attitude—borrow whatever is necessary today to put off the problem, regardless of the exposure to which it subjects the Treasury.

The fact is, this borrowing and these deficits are stealing the very resources our

nation needs to continue economic growth, to invest, to produce, to improve our standard of living, and to address the critical problems we face in both defense and domestic areas, both now and in the future.

Our resources are endangered because we are borrowing from the future to pay for our current consumption.

We are borrowing from private saving. Despite the promises made by supply-side economists, net national saving has declined by two-thirds since the 1960's and '70's. Part of this is a decline in personal saving, which is exactly the opposite of what the supply-siders predicted. Our personal saving rate of three to five percent contrasts with Japan's 16 to 17 percent. The U.S. national saving average—the combination of private and public saving—has gone from an average of eight percent of the gross national product in the 1950's to just a little more than three percent in the 1980's. What saving we have is going to finance the deficit—lost capital for investment in our own society.

To replace this lost domestic capital, we are borrowing from foreign investors. We have borrowed close to 500 billion dollars and are now the largest debtor nation in the world. By the early 1990's, it is expected that we will have to borrow over one trillion dollars from abroad. The danger of this huge foreign indebtedness is that we are becoming increasingly dependent on the decisions of foreign investors for the stability of the dollar, and, for that matter, our economy.

We are borrowing from the nation's trust funds. Social security now has a surplus of 69 billion dollars, and is holding a reserve expected to peak at 12 trillion dollars in the year 2030. These funds are now, in effect, being lent to us through the Social Security Trust Fund's purchase of Treasury securities. This means that the federal fund's deficit, excluding social security, is not \$155 billion in 1989 but actually in excess of 210 billion dollars. Ultimately, this borrowing must be paid back as the baby boomers reach retirement age. The present level of borrowing puts both the economy and the trust fund at risk.

The consequence of all this borrowing—from savings, from foreigners, from trust funds—is directly reflected in the budget in the form of expanding interest payments. This is really where the borrowing comes home to roost, and where the public ultimately feels the bite of lost resources. Today, close to 15 percent of the budget, almost 170 billion dollars, goes for nothing else but to pay lenders for the money our Treasury must borrow.

In very simple terms, this is 170 billion dollars that cannot be spent to improve our nation's defense, to educate our children, to train unemployed workers, to house low- and middle-income families, to fight the drug war, to repair our aging infrastructure, to clean up the environment, or to reduce the deficit.

The interest portion of the budget is the fastest growing part of the budget—having increased 145 percent in the last eight years. As it consumes more and more of the resource pie, there is increasing pressure on

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

the remaining programs for survival, and there is a growing gap between our responsibilities and the resources available to meet them. The savings and loan crisis and the costly clean-up and improvement of our nuclear weapons facilities are only the most visible examples.

Added to these new emergencies are the societal deficits that continue to eat away at our social fabric: the tragic waste of children growing up in poverty without decent housing, nutrition, education, or hope; the growing health care needs of the elderly and those with no health care protection; the homeless; and those afflicted with AIDS or addicted to drugs.

If we agree that controlling the federal deficit is essential to our future economic security and our ability to respond to national priorities, why is it so difficult to accomplish? The reality is that the nature of the budget is such that there are only tough choices left.

A close look at the 1.1 trillion dollar federal budget shows that two-thirds of the budget goes to just four areas: defense, interest payments, social security, and Medicare. If you add the remaining entitlement programs—Medicaid, civil service and military retirement veterans' compensation and pensions, agricultural support payments, and additional programs serving the poor—some 84 percent of the budget is consumed by defense, entitlement, and interest on the debt. The remaining 16 percent is everything else: education, housing, transportation, health research, law enforcement, space, air safety, the homeless, and funds to operate the court system and government. This area of the budget has been cut in real terms by 18 percent over the last eight years.

Considering these budget realities, an effective deficit reduction proposal must of necessity involve a balance of spending constraints on defense and entitlements, along with additional revenues. Such an approach is both substantively and politically right, particularly when one considers the alternatives. And even the Reagan budget proposes significant new revenues.

Some suggest that it could all be done by raising taxes. But such an approach not only is politically impossible but the wrong taxes could undermine the economy.

Others say it could all come from cutting defense. This approach would not be supported by either party and could cause untold harm to our nation's security.

Still others say it could all come out of domestic spending. That could mean a 20-percent cut in all domestic discretionary programs, from education to air safety. This approach has been in large measure proposed by the Administration and rejected overwhelmingly time and time again, by Republicans and Democrats alike.

We've heard a new variation recently on this theme—that in reducing the deficit through "spending restraint" in domestic programs, we would not really be cutting spending. We would only be "reducing the increase" that would otherwise take place.

The reality is this: If inflation or other factors force up the cost of a program, and you don't increase spending to keep up, you have to cut real services. That's a spending cut. It's like your family budget. If the price of food increases by five percent, and your pay goes up only enough to increase your grocery spending by two percent, you may be spending more, but you'll be eating less. Government is no different. Let's at least be honest about that.

What about taking it all out of entitlements? That means deep cuts in social security. Enough said about that.

What about letting Gramm-Rudman take effect with its arbitrary cuts across the board—50 percent out of defense and 50 percent out of certain domestic programs? For Fiscal Year 1990, this could mean cuts of more than 15 billion dollars in each area. This prospect makes for great tough talk, but it is a consequence both substantively and politically intolerable.

And then there's the old smoke-and-mirrors approach: use very optimistic projections about the future of the economy and you may not have to cut spending or raise taxes at all. After all, one percentage point in lower interest rate projections can give you much as 10 billion to 11 billion dollars in deficit reduction. That's a hell of a lot easier than cutting programs or raising taxes. But a failed projection ultimately inflicts greater pain than spending cuts or tax hikes, because the fantasy is shattered by increasing deficits.

And finally, there is the suggestion that process changes alone can solve the problem. But there is no Constitutional amendment or procedural change that guarantees the will or courage to make tough choices.

There is no easy approach, and that's why a balanced deficit reduction package makes the most sense.

The problem is not the substance of deficit reduction. The problem is politics. Each party has postured itself in opposition to touching certain areas of the budget, and in doing so, has successfully forced the other party to pay a heavy political price. Most of us have an image of the Republicans opposing all tax increases and all efforts to slow down defense spending, and Democrats opposing all cuts in domestic programs. But these images do not necessarily coincide with the facts.

Fact: Ronald Reagan has signed 11 bills over the last seven years which have raised taxes by 581 billion dollars through 1989. Even the final Reagan budget contains over 13 billion dollars in new revenues, including over seven billion dollars in new taxes, user fees, and offsetting collections.

Fact: Republicans in Congress have generally agreed on the need to limit the growth in defense spending, and President Reagan has signed four appropriations bills with no real growth in defense, or even less.

Fact: Democratic Congresses have supported substantial cuts in domestic programs.

But party leaders believe it serves their parties' interest to emphasize their differences rather than their similarities. The result is stalemate, or only piecemeal steps where dramatic action is needed. Unfortunately, the last Presidential campaign only reinforced these images.

In a democracy, action occurs in one of two ways; through strong leadership or through crisis.

In 1987, crisis finally occurred. The Gramm-Rudman law threatened a 23-billion-dollar across-the-board cut, and on October 19, the stock market crashed. There was both economic and governmental crisis, and the result was the economic summit between the White House and the Congress. As a participant in that summit, I can tell you the final package was not as bold as some of us hoped, but there are several important lessons that emerged:

First, the agreement was bipartisan. There is no way the tough choices that need to be made can be made unless both politi-

cal parties, the White House, and the Congress concur in the final package.

Second, the 76-billion-dollar package included each of the areas that are essential to an effective deficit-reduction proposal: savings in defense and entitlement spending and new revenues.

And lastly, the agreement stretched over two years. This helped restore a timely budget process to the country for the first time in 40 years. I am convinced that establishing funding targets over a two-year period allowed the Congress to pass each of its appropriations bills before the end of the last fiscal year, and that the absence of budget confrontation allowed both parties to cooperate on a series of successful legislative initiatives in the 100th Congress—from trade to hunger to welfare reform to drug enforcement.

The question is whether these lessons have been learned. Will budget decisions be made by crisis or through leadership? Will we need a stock market crash, a fall in the dollar, or a Gramm-Rudman deadline to bring us to our senses, or will a new Administration and a new Congress give us the opportunity to lead? Will we repeat the first years of the Reagan Administration, when disingenuous projections and bitter partisanship led to disastrous fiscal policy, or will we work together to resolve our differences and do what's right? This will be the first test of leadership for the new President and the new Congress.

The budget debate opened last week with the introduction of President Reagan's last budget. Like the eight which preceded it, this budget does not come close to being balanced. It offers a rosy projection of the economy, and it repeats the same old priorities of increasing defense spending while paying for that increase with drastic cuts in programs for people. It is not a budget that leads to the future. It is a last will and testament—an approach to the budget whose time has passed.

The principal focus now will be on the new President and his budget. He faces a tough challenge. He will have to reconcile the promises he made during the campaign with the realities of deficit reduction.

He promised a kinder and gentler America. He said he supported a new child care initiative, an expanded Headstart program, full funding for the McKinney Act to help the homeless, and a Medicaid buy-in program for those without health care protection. None of these initiatives appears in the Reagan budget.

He promised to be the education President. He promised increased funding for magnet schools, merit awards to teachers, and funds for innovation and reform of schools and teachers. The Reagan budget eliminated 24 categorical programs and proposed reductions in the Government Student Loan Program.

He promised to be the environment President. He supported increased efforts to improve the environment. The Reagan budget eliminates grants and incentives for conservation.

He supported new incentives through tax cuts. His proposals included a drop in capital gains tax rates and special breaks for the oil and gas industry.

He supported growth in defense spending, no cuts in social security and a "read my lips" approach to new revenues.

Add all of this up . . . and it doesn't add up. Compromises will have to be made. But that should not be viewed as a failure; that

is what the challenge of leadership is all about.

As Chairman of the House Budget Committee, I am prepared to work with the new President in this effort, to reach out not only to Democrats and Republicans in Congress but to President Bush as well to help resolve this deficit issue once and for all. A long-term compromise that gets us on the path toward lower deficits is possible. It can be done.

But it can happen only if there is a frank and honest assessment of budget realities. Appropriate signals must be sent in the new President's budget submission. Budgets are not just numbers and dollar signs; they are a statement about the priorities of a President and a nation. This nation, the Congress, and indeed the world will be watching how this new President confronts the following challenges:

Will he present a specific proposal—one which does not merely set broad goals but tells Congress in a detailed plan what his policies are for specific government programs?

Will Mr. Bush present a realistic budget—one that is based on economic projections which include attainable interest and growth rates?

Will he keep the tax increases and other revenue increases proposed by President Reagan? Will these fit his "read my lips" definition of new taxes?

Will he be a kinder and gentler President? Will he restore the deep Reagan cuts in such domestic programs as Medicaid, school lunches, housing, and aid for the homeless?

Will he hold down defense spending to the level of inflation in order to afford other initiatives in day care, education, and the environment?

How will he provide for America's pressing and non-deferable needs—the savings and loan crisis, the nuclear weapons clean-up?

These are the tests by which we can judge the Bush budget. Is it specific? Is it realistic? Is it credible? And is it fair? If the Bush budget meets these tests, then I am convinced that a new period of cooperation between the President and the Congress will mark this new Administration.

In the end, the answer depends on which George Bush was elected President. Was it the confrontational, "read my lips" George Bush? Or was it the kinder, gentler George Bush, the environmentalist, the "thousand points of light" George Bush?

The initial signs have been positive. His cabinet appointments and his other appointments and statements, as well as his past history, provide us with something to go on. George Bush has always been a pragmatist. He believes in government and what it can accomplish. He now has the opportunity to deliver on his beliefs.

The stakes are high. The economic future of this country—what kind of life we want for ourselves, our children, and their children—depends on how we address the deficit issue.

If we continue to permit the deficit to eat away at this nation's resources, then economic stagnation or decline is sure to follow. Most of us live a more comfortable life than the generations which came before us—if not our parents, then certainly our grandparents. All of us would like to be able to say the same for our own children and grandchildren, that we helped to create for them a better life. But if we do not address this issue, future generations will say that we failed them. And they will be right.

If we do meet this challenge, we can look to the future with hope, with optimism. We

have a lot to accomplish in this country. In a country where 20 percent of our children live in poverty, we have a lot to accomplish. In a country where major cities are choked by air pollution and new threats to our environment seem to arise almost daily, we have a lot to accomplish. In a country where millions of the elderly live in fear that long-term illness will deprive them of comfort and dignity in their final days, we have a lot to accomplish. In a country where young people are too often discouraged from performing service for their fellow citizens, we have a lot to accomplish. And in a country where we take satisfaction in 73 months of economic expansion while thousands of our fellow citizens, including a growing number of children, sleep outdoors in the bitter cold, we surely have a lot to accomplish.

But we can't hope to accomplish the fundamental long-term goals we envision for our country if we don't deal with this problem first. The deficit is the issue from which all others flow. Our success or our failure in dealing with the deficit will determine whether we have a chance to deal with these others.

If we can break from the past and join together in a spirit of bipartisanship, not only will the American people be grateful, but future generations will look back on this inauguration week as a historic time in America—a time when America not only decided to remain a great power but, more importantly, remain a government of, for, and by all people.

Thank you.

RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE CREDIT FAIRNESS ACT

HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 20, 1989

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing the Residential Mortgage Credit Fairness Act on behalf of myself and 14 original cosponsors. If enacted, this bill would prevent a lender who guarantees a mortgage lock-in from escaping his commitment to the borrower.

Far too often, homebuyers or those refinancing their home loans are forced to accept loans costing far more than the amount for which they originally agreed. Under these circumstances, homebuyers have to come up with additional money at the last minute, surrender their deposit or legal fees, or give up their dreams of homeownership.

Under this bill, which amends the Truth and Lending Act, consumers will be protected from "mortgage rate shock." Lenders who have promised loan terms will be prohibited from using delays in the closing process to escape their promises. On the other hand, the bill does not punish lenders who clearly tell consumers that the interest rate or other terms are not guaranteed or lenders whose closings are held up by unreasonable consumer delays.

The Consumer Union, publisher of Consumer Reports magazine, believes that this "important legislation establishes basic rules of fair play in the mortgage lending market." I strongly agree with Michelle Meier of Consumers Union, who states "since lenders can control the application process, they are in the

driver's seat when it comes to closing the loan. If rates rise during the application process, the lender can get out of the lock-in by holding up the closing date until the lock-in period has expired."

The Residential Mortgage Credit Fairness Act is fair to both lenders and borrowers. It does not force lenders to offer a lock-in, but those who do will have to honor their commitments. This legislation penalizes the bad apples in the lending industry who currently lure borrowers away from more scrupulous lenders by promising rates that they have no firm intention of honoring.

With this thought in mind, I once again ask my colleagues to join me and a number of our fellow Members in support of this legislation and to work for its passage so that financial institutions will no longer make promises they can't keep.

AIRLINER CABIN AIR QUALITY PROTECTION ACT

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 20, 1989

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced the Airliner Cabin Quality Protection Act of 1989 to permanently prohibit smoking on domestic airline flights.

The Congress has already enacted, as part of the appropriations process, a 2-year ban on smoking on airline flights of 2 hours or less. That ban expires in April 1990. While initially there was great concern for the potential reaction to this ban—fears of fires in lavatories, rebellious smokers, massive resistance—the FAA reports only 18 enforcement incidents between enactment in April and July 2, 1988. I am confident that more up-to-date statistics would continue this virtually incident-free record.

While I supported that provision, I did so only as an interim step toward a long overdue, permanent ban on smoking on board aircraft, in view of the scientifically demonstrated, profound health risks to passengers and crew from passive smoking. There ought to be a prohibition on smoking on all domestic airline flights, whatever the duration of the flight. My bill would accomplish this purpose.

I have prepared a brief survey of the health, safety, and economic issues to be discussed in connection with this bill. I commend it to my colleagues' attention:

First, cigarette smoke can make a significant, measurable contribution to the level of indoor air pollution at levels of smoking and ventilation that are common in the indoor environment. This effect is exacerbated in enclosed environments such as airplanes, where air flow is further restricted. Nonsmokers have a right to a clean and smoke-free environment when they travel.

Second, nonsmokers who report exposure to environmental tobacco smoke have higher levels of urinary cotinine, a metabolite of nicotine, than those who do not report such exposure.

Third, cigarette smoke in the air can produce an increase in both subjective and

objective levels of eye irritation. Further, some studies suggest that high levels of involuntary smoke exposure may produce small changes in pulmonary function in some subjects.

Fourth, in 1986, three reports bearing on the health risks of smoking aboard commercial aircraft were issued:

The congressionally mandated report on airline cabin air quality, issued in August, 1986 by the National Academy of Sciences, titled, "The Airliner Cabin Environment: Air Quality and Safety," recommended that for health and safety reasons all smoking aboard domestic commercial flights be prohibited.

The November 1986 National Academy of Sciences report on the health effects of involuntary smoking—Environmental Tobacco Smoke: Measuring Exposures and Assessing Health Effects—provided further scientific evidence about the health risks posed to non-smokers on board aircraft when smoking is permitted anywhere in the passenger cabin.

The December 1986 study on involuntary smoking conducted by the Surgeon General further documented the dangers of environmental tobacco smoke.

Fifth, involuntary smoking is the cause of disease, including lung cancer, in healthy non-smokers.

Sixth, the National Academy of Sciences found that the separation of smokers and nonsmokers in separate sections board airplanes does not protect all passengers and all flight attendants from exposure to tobacco smoke.

Seventh, the relatively low humidity aboard airplanes combined with the reduced fresh air flow aggravates passenger discomfort and irritation when air quality contaminants are present. Especially sensitive persons, such as asthmatics or those with allergies, may experience extreme discomfort and severe reactions to tobacco smoke exposure in the airliner cabin environment.

Eighth, cigarette smoking is responsible for many inflight fires, which pose a substantial threat to passenger and crew safety.

Ninth, the high concentration of smoke in the smoking section of a passenger cabin cannot be compensated for by increased ventilation, even if such an increase were economically feasible, which it is not.

Tenth, the airline industry is likely already benefiting from a ban on smoking aboard aircraft. The NAS study on airliner cabin air quality states that—

After a period of adjustment and with strict enforcement, prohibiting smoking should reduce on-board fire risk, cleaning costs and costs of replacing damaged materials. Removing tobacco smoke from the aircraft environment would reduce cabin ventilation requirements and would result in additional fuel savings while reducing irritation and health risk.

These are some of the issues which should be discussed as we debate the merits of a complete ban on smoking aboard domestic aircraft.

I hope that the Public Works and Transportation Committee will move quickly to mark up and report to the House legislation to permanently prohibit smoking on all domestic airline flights.

NATIONAL BEVERAGE CONTAINER REUSE AND RECYCLING ACT

HON. PAUL B. HENRY

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 20, 1989

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, solid waste, particularly solid waste disposal, is an immediate, critical problem facing communities throughout the United States, as you know. Therefore, today I, along with Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. MINETA, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. LEACH, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. BEILENSON, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. FRANK, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. AUCOIN, Ms. PELOSI, and Mr. LIPINSKI, am introducing the National Beverage Container Reuse and Recycling Act—often referred to as the "national bottle bill."

There is certainly no one solution to the waste dilemma facing our Nation. However, this proposal is patterned after legislation that has proven effective in reducing solid waste, reducing energy consumption, creating jobs, and reducing roadside litter in 10 States across the country. It would prohibit the sale of carbonated soft drinks, beer, wine coolers, mineral water, or soda water in beverage containers unless such a container carried a refund or deposit value—which, at the time of purchase, would be paid by the consumer. Beverage retailers and distributors would be required to pay back that deposit when the containers are returned—thus creating a self-sustaining recycling network.

In the State of Michigan alone, a similar deposit law is responsible for a 7-percent reduction in the State's solid waste stream, \$250 million in savings for landfill costs, 8.5 trillion Btu's in energy consumption savings, and a net increase of over 4,000 jobs.

Below, I have attached an article which appeared in the January issue of Michigan Out-of-Doors magazine. It provides a detailed history of the Michigan bottle bill that I hope will encourage my colleagues to support the National Beverage Container Reuse and Recycling Act in the 101st Congress. Mr. Speaker, the proven benefits of bottle deposit laws in States such as Michigan should clearly demonstrate to us that a national bottle bill is in the best interest of the entire Nation. It should be part of any serious proposal that comes from this body which is aimed at addressing our country's growing waste management problems.

MICHIGAN'S BOTTLE BILL—10 YEARS LATER (By Richard L. Jameson)

While Proposal A drew lots of attention in the fall of 1988, it was Proposal A back in 1976 that was the headline issue.

Proposal A of 1976 was the ban on throw-away pop and beer containers spearheaded by the Michigan United Conservation Clubs.

More citizens cast votes on the "bottle bill" than for President in that hotly contested campaign.

In a bold move in April 1976, the MUCC Executive Committee voted to undertake a petition drive to legislate a ban on throw-away beer and soft drink containers. In eight previous public referenda around the

country voters had rejected similar proposals to ban throwaways.

MUCC leaders were mindful of the difficulties in bucking the powerful beverage industry, but they were fed up with the growing litter and solid waste problems and inaction by the Legislature.

Bottle bills had been languishing in the Legislature for more than 10 years, thanks to well-heeled lobbyists from the beer, soft drink, container manufacturing, and related industries.

"We were at a stalemate," according to Rep. Lynn Jondahl, D-East Lansing, who authored the bottle bill language used by MUCC. "The Chamber of Commerce, industry, and labor lobbied against even having it brought up for a vote."

Despite the unqualified success of bottle bills in Oregon and Vermont, not many political observers gave much hope that a mandatory deposit bill would be passed in a large industrial state like Michigan.

Some encouragement came from a statewide poll in 1975 that showed a full 73 percent of Michigan citizens favored a ban on throwaways. And Gov. William G. Milliken strongly supported the proposal and publicly signed the first petition as MUCC began its initial attempt at citizen-launched legislation.

Perhaps the first real indication of the success story about to unfold occurred when MUCC collected a record 400,000 signatures in an intense six-week campaign. The beverage industry had underestimated the largest state conservation organization in the country.

MUCC's effort was joined by a broad coalition, including the Farm Bureau, garden clubs, West Michigan Environmental Action Council, Michigan Audubon Society, and others representing a sizable segment of Michigan's voting public. Gov. Milliken's unqualified endorsement led to many resolutions of support from various state boards and agencies. His environmental advisor, William Rustem, actually took a 10-week leave of absence to work for MUCC on the campaign.

The MUCC network of 400 conservation and sportsmen clubs gathered roughly 50 percent of the petition signatures. MUCC met the counterattack of the beverage lobby blow by blow. Additional staff was added, WATS lines installed, and a Detroit area office opened to capture the southeast Michigan vote.

Slick public relations campaigns by the industry were met by a grassroots campaign the likes of which Michigan had never seen. Voters were barraged with countless "vote no" ads on TV, radio, and in newspapers paid for by an industry-labor coalition called the Committee Against Forced Deposits.

Unable to afford expensive media time, MUCC printed circulars and fact sheets by the hundreds of thousands and distributed them through its 400 clubs and many cooperating organizations.

Strong editorial support from the state's media was also a definite factor in garnering public backing for returnable containers. Editorials against Proposal A were few and far between.

When all was said and done, Proposal A gathered 64 percent of the vote for a solid victory. Of Michigan's 83 counties, only four in the western Upper Peninsula had a majority opposed to the bottle bill, which took effect in 1978.

Here's a rundown on the results following the 10th anniversary of the implementation of Michigan's famous bottle law:

LITTER REDUCTION

While litter reduction may not be the most important result of the bottle bill, it was the issue that sold the people on supporting it and is the way that many people measure its success. According to the Michigan Department of Transportation, bottle and can litter decreased by 84 percent after the first year and more than 90 percent the second year. This corresponds to an estimate by the Michigan Public Service Commission that the return rate on deposit containers was about 95 percent. Whatever the actual figure, it is clear that deposits on beer and soft drink containers are an effective way to keep them off our roads, beaches, and lawns.

SOLID WASTE

While litter was the main topic of the debate, perhaps the most important result of the measure was the reduction of solid waste. "It was pure folly to be using billions of containers once and then landfilling them," says Thomas L. Washington, executive director of MUCC. The Michigan bottle bill is keeping some 4.7 billion soft drink and beer containers out of Michigan's overburdened landfills. Disposing of solid waste is now one of the biggest items of city and county budgets.

That seven percent reduction has saved Michigan citizens approximately \$250 million since the bottle bill was implemented, according to Public Sector Consultants of Lansing, a highly respected research firm.

The reuse and recycling of billions of containers annually also represents a tremendous saving of raw materials. The metals, minerals, packaging, and other resources used by the beverage industry will be conserved for future generations.

The bottle bill successfully enlisted nearly all of Michigan's 9 million citizens into the biggest recycling effort in the state's history.

ENERGY REDUCTION

Reduction in solid waste also translates into substantial energy savings. Savings occur because it takes far less energy to reuse and recycle containers than it does to manufacture new containers from raw materials. An aluminum container from recycled material uses only 10 percent of the energy required to manufacture the same item from scratch.

Michigan's Public Service Commission estimates the bottle bill is saving approximately two-tenths of one percent of the annual energy budget of Michigan. This translates into 8.5 trillion BTUs or 65 million gallons of gas per year. Over the last 10 years, an impressive amount of energy has been saved equivalent to 650 million gallons of gasoline.

JOBS

While opponents claimed the bottle bill would cause massive unemployment, just the opposite occurred.

While there was a loss of a few hundred jobs in the container manufacturing sector, thousands of new jobs were created in the distribution, retailing, and recycling areas. The Public Service Commission calculated that Michigan's bottle bill caused a net increase of 4,174 jobs.

WINE COOLERS

With the introduction and rapid growth in popularity of wine coolers, MUCC requested the Liquor Control Commission to place de-

posits on these containers through the LCC's rule-making authority. The Beer and Wine Wholesalers were successful in blocking an LCC proposal to accomplish this. MUCC then launched a citizen-initiative drive to address the wine cooler issue, prompting the Legislature to adopt its own wine cooler deposit bill in October of 1986. The bill goes into effect June 1, 1989.

PUBLIC OPINION

As in Oregon, Vermont, and other bottle-bill states, Michigan deposit law has widespread support. Popular support roughly matches the return rate of containers. Ninety percent of Michigan's citizens supported the bottle bill in a 1987 poll conducted by the Mitchell Group. In other words, support for the bottle bill has grown from two-to-one when it first passed to nine-to-one years after it went into effect. As one legislator put it recently, the bottle bill "is a sacred cow and everyone must realize that it is untouchable."

THE FUTURE

The bottle bill made a significant dent in the area of resource conservation and solid waste, but the problem still persists.

Overpackaging, disposable items, and ever-increasing solid-waste generation still threaten our resource base and our expensive, overburdened landfills. Source reduction and recycling will need to be greatly expanded or we will bury ourselves in society's trash.

The bottle bill showed that citizens are willing to help solve these problems even if it means some inconvenience. A number of states with more serious problems than Michigan have instituted mandatory recycling statewide in an effort to reduce the solid waste stream as much as 75 percent. Eash Lansing, Ann Arbor, Holland, and other Michigan cities have undertaken extensive voluntary curbside recycling programs.

The recently passed Proposal C will make available some \$150 million to develop alternatives to landfilling and markets for recyclables. The state's new Solid Waste Policy clearly mandates source reduction and recycling as the new direction to address this problem.

MUCC, as a follow-up to the bottle bill, is drafting legislation to earmark the unknown millions of dollars annually from unclaimed bottle and can deposits. According to a June 1988 study by Public Sector Consultants, Michigan consumers have lost between \$260 million and \$1.2 billion in unclaimed deposits. Since the beverage industry has no reporting requirements on deposits collected and returned, the estimates are based on figures from other bottle-bill states with reporting requirements.

While the beverage industry argues that it needs the money to offset handling costs, MUCC and others argue that consumers and the environment should benefit from these monies.

As Washington says, "The bottle bill was passed by Michigan citizens concerned about the environment, and the unclaimed deposits rightfully belong in environmental protection program that benefit our state."

REFLECTIONS ON MICHIGAN'S BEVERAGE CONTAINER LAW

"People who have traveled and compared Michigan to other states always comment how clean Michigan is and how lucky we are

to have the bottle bill! Other evaluations such as the increase in recycling and energy savings are equally positive."—*State Rep. Lynn Jondahl, author of the bottle bill.*

"Our great state and local park system has been able to operate and maintain itself over the past 10 years without having to divert thousands of hours to picking up bottles and cans, let alone suffer health and safety problems."—*John Greenslit, executive director, Michigan Parks and Recreation Association.*

"The Legislature shouldn't be so reluctant to ask Michigan citizens to do their part in addressing environmental problems. People will rise to the occasion as demonstrated by the bottle bill."—*Alex Sagady, former executive director, Michigan Student Environmental Confederation.*

"Ten years after enactment of the beverage container deposit law, problems caused by the random throwaway of these containers have virtually disappeared. Rural roadsides and adjacent farm fields are clean except for random, widespread exceptions. The economic incentive of a nickel or dime to keep beverage containers in the recycling mainstream is working."—*Al Almy, Michigan Farm Bureau.*

"Bottle deposit legislation has been a high priority for the League of Women Voters ever since we adopted our solid waste management policy emphasizing waste reduction and recycling in the early 1970s. I now hear from one or more Leagues in other states each year inquiring how Michigan did it."—*Connie Ferguson, natural resources chairperson, League of Women Voters of Michigan.*

"The promises of the bottle bill have clearly been borne out by the history of the last 10 years. The mandatory recycling program—which is really all the bottle bill is—has proven effective in reducing solid waste, reducing energy consumption, creating jobs, and substantially reducing roadside litter. Michigan citizens are justifiably proud of their law, a step that has meant a cleaner and better Michigan both for us today and for future generations."—*William R. Rustem, former environmental advisor to Gov. Milliken.*

"If anyone wants to know how successful a bottle bill can be, all they need to do is to walk a trail or drive a highway in Michigan. We have shown here that a simple, painless approach to one of the most visible environmental problems can work remarkably well for everyone involved."—*Ann Woiwode, Sierra Club.*

"No other effort has demonstrated so clearly the public's desire and ability to protect the Michigan environment. The bottle bill and the Michigan Environmental Protection Act are the two crown jewels of environmental protection and citizen action."—*Rich Newberry, West Michigan Environmental Action Council.*

"There is no question that the bottle bill has cleaned up our shorelines, roadsides, and parks. The impact that this law has had has been very apparent to me in my travels through various states. I'm proud to have been an active participant in the formation and passage of this law. It is a tribute to the conservation ethic of our citizens that this bill was so overwhelmingly accepted."—*Former Gov. William G. Milliken.*

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TRANSPORTATION: THE NEED FOR A REGIONAL FLOW STUDY

HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 20, 1989

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to require the Secretary of Transportation to conduct an analysis, by regions in the United States, of hazardous materials transportation incidents and the flow of hazardous materials on highways, water, and railroads.

Every year, more than 1.5 billion tons of gasoline and potentially hazardous materials, including chemicals, explosives, and hazardous waste, are transported across the United States.

However, no one Federal agency has the information necessary to properly oversee these shipments and establish workable Federal guidelines. The Federal Government must have more accurate information about the transportation of these dangerous materials.

Therefore, I am introducing this bill calling for a regional examination of commodity flow and accident data for hazardous materials transported on highways, water, and railroad. This information will enable the Department of Transportation, relevant State agencies, and emergency response teams to target enforcement efforts and training dollars, to determine whether specific routes should be designated as hazardous routes, identify accident "hot spots," and determine the appropriate number of first responders and necessary equipment required along major flow routes.

One area that also needs study is the current availability of moneys for first responder training. In September 1988, I requested the General Accounting Office to identify Federal moneys available for first responder training and I look forward to sharing their findings with my colleagues early in 1989.

I chose a regional approach in the legislation because the July 1986 report to Congress by the Office of Technology Assessment showed that the transportation of hazardous materials is largely a regional phenomenon. The average trip length for trucks hauling chemicals, for example, is 260 miles. Based on their comprehensive analysis, OTA concluded that "annual DOT summaries of aggregate regional shipments could provide useful regional and State commodity flow data."

In 1984, a flow study was conducted for the New York/New Jersey region by Mr. Raymond Scanlon, administrator of safety programs for the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. Mr. Scanlon's study would be an excellent model for the work to be done under the provisions of my bill. This information needs to be brought together on all regions of the country and updated to the present situation.

My bill also requires the Secretary of Transportation to cooperate with other Federal agencies, States and hazardous materials shippers and carriers to improve commodity flow and accident data bases. At present, there are at least 12 Federal agencies and several private emergency response services

that share responsibility for the safe transport of hazardous materials, but they do not share a common data base or communications system.

Under present law, the U.S. Department of Transportation is the lead agency for establishing and enforcing regulations on hazardous materials transportation. However, this Agency shares enforcement and related responsibilities with the Federal Highway Administration, the Federal Railroad Administration, the Federal Aviation Administration, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, the Coast Guard, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Occupational Health and Safety Administration, the Department of Energy, the Department of Defense, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Mr. Speaker, in the coming months, I expect that both the House Public Works and Transportation Committee and the House Energy and Commerce Committee will begin their consideration of a bill reauthorizing the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act. There are many issues that need to be addressed in the reauthorization. The findings of regional flow studies would help us address those issues.

GLOBAL POVERTY REDUCTION ACT

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 20, 1989

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, today JOHN MILLER and I and over 60 of our colleagues are reintroducing the Global Poverty Reduction Act. This legislation, identical to legislation we introduced last year which had 194 cosponsors, seeks to target U.S. development assistance to eliminate the worst aspects of poverty throughout the world by the year 2000.

As we enter the final decade of this century, the progress we have made in previous years toward raising the standard of living for the world's poorest people is in serious jeopardy. A report just released by the U.N. Children's Fund states that for most of the countries of Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean, "almost every economic signal points to the fact that development has been derailed." Even in countries with increasing per capita GNP, the poorest 40 percent of the population often receives a smaller share of the total, resulting in little or no improvement in standard of living for those on the bottom rungs of the economic ladder.

This legislation is designed to refocus U.S. development assistance to reduce the most devastating effects of poverty—particularly as it affects children. My bill targets three specific performance indicators which would be used to reflect the depth of poverty and the quality of life in developing countries. By focusing development assistance on improving these indicators, the United States can make measurable progress toward reducing malnutrition, disease, starvation, and poverty by the end of this century.

First, this legislation targets the goal of reducing the under five mortality rate for developing countries to less than 70 deaths for 1,000 live births.

Second, we have targeted the improvement of the female literacy rate to 80 percent by the end of this century. A great deal of research and even common sense indicate that declining population growth, the child survival rate, and the educational level of the next generation closely correlate with the rate of female literacy.

Finally, this legislation targets U.S. development assistance toward the goal of reducing the overall rate of overall poverty. Absolute poverty is defined as the income level below which a minimum nutritionally adequate diet—plus essential nonfood requirements, such as medical care—are not affordable.

These three performance indicators are acknowledged by international experts as among the most reflective of the condition of people living in absolute poverty.

The Global Poverty Reduction Act also directs the President to consult with the governments of developing countries, nongovernmental organizations, and international organizations to set additional goals and to devise a plan to utilize U.S. development assistance more effectively in the fight against poverty and hunger.

Additionally, this legislation recognizes the importance of environmental problems in the poverty cycle, and emphasizes the utilization of development activities which are consistent with maintaining and restoring the renewable natural resource base.

This bill proposes no new spending. Rather, it recognizes that in a time of increasingly tight budgets, it is all the more crucial that our foreign aid dollars are wisely spent. To measure the success of our development efforts, we must use specific and quantifiable goals. Such goals increase accountability and, even more importantly, ensure that we will be focusing on those targets most likely to reduce poverty, hunger, and disease among the world's poorest peoples.

I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in support of this important legislation.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES MCCRORY

HON. LAMAR S. SMITH

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 20, 1989

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today we honor the inauguration of a new President and prepare to start a new Congress.

At this time of "new beginnings," I would like to publically honor James McCrory, political writer for the San Antonio Express-News. Jim launches a "new beginning" of his own today as he retires from a 37-year journalism career.

I have had the privilege of working with Jim ever since my start in San Antonio politics 10 years ago, and have always been treated with fairness and honesty. As he retires, I want to wish this valued friend well.

Over the past 30 years, Jim has managed to interview every President since Harry

Truman. While he has seen politics and journalism change with the ascension of broadcast media, he remains staunchly loyal to the importance of the print journalist's role.

But even as times changed, Jim McCrory's superior ability in political analysis did not. I have always admired and respected Jim for his capacity to get to the heart of a story quickly, clearly, and succinctly.

Jim's professionalism has made its mark on political reporting in San Antonio, and he should be proud to leave journalism improved by his participation.

PREVENTION OF PESTICIDE CONTAMINATION OF GROUND WATER

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 20, 1989

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, today I have reintroduced the Ground Water Safety Act, which will help prevent and control contamination of ground water by pesticides.

For many years we assumed that, while surface waters were undeniably contaminated by many pollutants from point and nonpoint sources, our ground water was pure.

Now we find, wherever we look, that ground water has been contaminated as well, by landfills, waste disposal sites, and many other sources including, more and more, by pesticides.

To date, 26 States have detected 46 different pesticides in their well water, attributable to normal application rather than to spills or other causes.

In my own State of Minnesota, a recently completed test of 500 public and private drinking water wells indicates that pesticides and herbicides are present in 38 percent of the wells tested.

In hearings on ground water contamination by pesticides, held last year by the Public Works and Transportation Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight, which I chair, one witness spoke of farmers' "chemical dependence" on agricultural chemicals, even though they know these can contaminate their family's drinking water. Some farmers, according to this witness, would be willing to see all agricultural chemicals banned, across the board, nationwide. Other witnesses talked of the increasing discovery of pesticides in ground water, and the costs of dealing with it.

We can't say, definitively, at this point, the true extent of the problem; but I predict that as EPA's well water survey continues, and reveals more and more wells contaminated by pesticides, the need for this bill will be evident.

The Ground Water Safety Act deals with the normal application of pesticides, rather than with spills or illegal uses. It makes the bridge between drinking water quality and pesticide application, first by determining which pesticides are likely to leach into which soils; and second by setting an action trigger at a very low health-based ground water contamination level. Under my bill, if a pesticide leaches, that leaching must be controlled. If it's found in

drinking water, even at levels well below the health standard, its use can be sharply curtailed or banned in the immediate area before it threatens health.

The bill is thus protective and proactive.

The Resource: This bill protects not only those aquifers in use today, but those which could potentially be used in the future.

The Standard: The standard is the ground water residue guidance level [GRGL], which is set at the maximum contaminant level goal [MCLG], a purely health-based level under the Safe Drinking Water Act, if such has been promulgated. If the pesticide has been detected at three or more ground water sampling points, but has no GRGL, the GRGL is set at 5 micrograms per liter.

Leachers: The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency is required, first of all, to establish criteria by which to determine whether a pesticide has the potential to leach into ground water. Pesticide registrants are then required to submit the necessary data from which EPA will determine whether that particular pesticide has leaching potential. If so, EPA can require the registrant to develop management practices to prevent leaching or, if necessary, refuse to register or reregister the pesticide. Any pesticide found at three or more ground water sampling points around the country is automatically determined to be a leacher.

Monitoring: If the pesticide has leaching potential, the registrant will be required to monitor ground water in areas where the pesticide is used. Monitoring results must be provided to EPA and the State.

Action: If EPA determines from the above or other information that the pesticide is likely to reach or exceed the GRGL: that is, it has been found at 25 percent of the GRGL in different parts of the country, EPA must amend the registration to prevent the level from being exceeded.

If a pesticide is found to reach or exceed 50 percent of the GRGL, either the State or EPA must take steps, including if necessary banning the use of the pesticide in the specific area of contamination, to prevent the contamination level from reaching or exceeding the GRGL. EPA may also order the registrant to provide water treatment facilities or alternative water supplies, and take other abatement actions.

State Programs: The bill also establishes State programs to prevent pesticide contamination of ground water, and provides \$25 million a year for these programs.

The Nonpoint Source Connection: Contamination of ground water by normal application of pesticides is a nonpoint source problem. However, nonpoint source practices have long been suspected of aggravating or even causing ground water problems. For instance, conservation tillage or no-till, which help prevent erosion and the escape of pesticides, herbicides, and nutrients into surface water, may require increased application of pesticides, which then remain on the land and can leach into ground water. The ability to predict and control or prevent pesticide leaching, and management practices developed therefrom, would be an invaluable addition to nonpoint source [NPS] management practices.

Compounding the potential problem, while the NPS management programs will usually be housed in the water divisions of State environmental protection agencies, pesticide control programs may well be lodged in State agriculture departments.

It is imperative to bring the resources to be protected, and their management agencies and programs, together on the ground, in practice.

My bill therefore amends section 319 of the Clean Water Act, nonpoint source management programs, to assure that these two programs become compatible and mutually supportive.

Section 4 of this bill requires EPA to encourage consultation between State agencies or agency subdivisions, and coordination between programs. It further requires those States where pesticides are a substantial ground water problem to assure that information developed under this bill reaches the NPS agency, and that the NPS program's best management practices [BMP's] reflect this bill's pesticide management practices. Section 4 also permits use of NPS funds to incorporate pesticide control measures into section 319's technical assistance, financial assistance, education, training, technology transfer, and demonstration projects.

Finally, I have provided \$5 million a year to EPA to assist in developing management practices that will protect both surface and ground water resources from pesticide contamination.

Mr. Speaker, it truly seems that, in the case of ground water contamination, if we seek, we find it. Treatment is in many cases impracticable, and in some cases impossible, leaving the farm family with the choice of drinking contaminated water, or purchasing bottled water, and even possibly losing the value of their home and farm.

An aquifer once destroyed is destroyed almost in perpetuity. The only course is prevention.

The Ground Water Safety Act is needed now, before more ground water resources are lost or contaminated. I will join with any and all who share this goal, to achieve its enactment at the earliest moment.

**MARTIN LUTHER KING DAY
CELEBRATED IN ATTLEBORO,
MA**

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 20, 1989

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, those of us who strongly supported the establishment of a holiday to honor the work and life of Dr. Martin Luther King were especially pleased last week to be able to attend community ceremonies in honor of Dr. King.

I was privileged to be invited to participate in the city of Attleboro, where a committee of citizens from the Greater Attleboro area did a superb job of putting together a ceremony at city hall, and a celebration afterward at the Centenary United Methodist Church in Attleboro. I wish to congratulate the members of

the committee, whose names are listed below; the mayor of Attleboro, Kai Shang and City Councillors Judith Robbins and Carolyn Tedino, the Reverend Theodore Lockhart, pastor of Centenary United Methodist Church, and all the other citizens of Attleboro and its neighboring communities who participated in this important event.

No one in our history has done more than Martin Luther King to advance the ideals of freedom and equal treatment of the laws which our Constitution holds out as ideals. Celebrating his work is both a tribute to his memory, and a chance for us to rededicate ourselves to seeing that these ideals—in which we have made so much progress—are in fact fully achieved. I was privileged to be able to participate in that ceremony and I ask that the program from the Dr. Martin Luther King birthday celebration program in Attleboro, MA, be printed here:

LIVING THE DREAM: LET FREEDOM RING

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION PROGRAM

Organ prelude: Mrs. Shirley Young.
Processional: Lift every Voice and Sing.
Call to worship: Rev. Theodore Lockhart, Pastor Centenary United Methodist Church.

Opening prayer: Rev. Richard Green, Pastor, Faith Alliance Church Attleboro, MA.

Scripture, Amos 5:10-15, 21-24: Rabbi Andrea Gouze, Agudas Achim Synagogue, Attleboro, MA.

Selection: "Panis Angelicus," Lisa Hansen, Graduate Attleboro High School.

Scripture, Matt. 5:3-12: Rev. Carol Baker, Pastor, Central Congregational Church, Attleboro Falls, MA.

Selection: Centenary United Methodist Church.

Proclamations: Mayor Kai Shang; Governor Michael Dukakis; Representative Barney Frank.

Selection: John Wesley A.M.E. Zion Church.

Narrations/readings (From the work and life of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.): Youth Group.

Selection: Pentecostal Church of God, Providence, R.I.

Introduction of speaker: Rev. Arlene Hambrick, Pastor, John Wesley, A.M.E. Zion Church, Attleboro, MA.

Selection: Pentecostal Church of God, Providence, R.I., "A Critical Letter From a Contemporary Jail".

Prayer for peace and unity: Rev. John Magnani, Pastor, St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Norton, MA.

Benediction: Rev. Roberta Williams, Pastor, Mansfield United Methodist Church, Mansfield, MA.

Selection: We Shall Overcome.

MEMBERS OF THE YOUTH GROUP IN ORDER OF APPEARANCE

Michael Durant Norton, MA.; Karren Cason Attleboro, MA.; Leland Wyatt Norton, MA.; Erica Bell Taunton, MA.; Vernon Wyatt Norton, MA.; Stacy Morris Norton, MA.; Nicole Forbes Mansfield, MA.; Charon Garvin Norton, MA.; Tiffany Busby Norton, MA.; Adrienne Vincent Attleboro, MA.; Alexander Vincent Attleboro, MA.; Adam Puller Bellingham, MA.; Thomas Lewis N. Attleboro, MA.; and Kevin Merritt Raynham, MA.

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. HOLIDAY PLANNING COMMITTEE

Robert Brown, Jr., Providence, RI.; Edna Cason, Attleboro, MA.; Gladys Durant, Norton, MA.; Lawrence Pitton, Attleboro, MA.; Rachel Garvin, Norton, MA.; Rev. Arlene Hambrick, Attleboro, MA.; Hazel Knight, N. Attleboro, MA.; Rev. John E. Knight, N. Attleboro, MA.; Rev. Theodore Lockhart, Attleboro, MA.; and Gloria Wyatt, Norton, MA.

THE SAN DIEGO SEWAGE TREATMENT IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1989

HON. JIM BATES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 20, 1989

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to assist the city of San Diego in its requirement under the Clean Water Act to achieve secondary treatment of its sewage. Since 1977, public officials at the Federal, State, and local levels have tried to grapple with San Diego's vexing sewage problems with one objective in mind, to seek the best solution for the people of San Diego. This legislation, I believe, is a step in that direction.

Today the city of San Diego is in noncompliance with section 301(i) of the Clean Water Act. This section requires the city of San Diego to treat its sewage to the secondary level by July 1, 1988. On July 27, 1988, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of California Water Resources Control Board filed suit in U.S. District Court against the city of San Diego for violations of the Clean Water Act. The complaint against the city of San Diego is for violating State water quality standards for coliform bacteria at the city's Point Loma wastewater treatment plant.

Currently, the city of San Diego treats its sewage at the primary level at the Point Loma wastewater treatment facility before discharging the effluent into the Pacific Ocean. This facility serves the entire city of San Diego and 14 surrounding communities, or a total of 1.5 million residents. As a result, the city discharges 224 million gallons per day of primary treated sewage into the Pacific Ocean. By the year 2000, sewage treatment volume is expected to double.

According to the officials from the EPA, no other city in the State of California has as far as the city of San Diego to come into compliance with the Clean Water Act. Experts estimate that for the city of San Diego to come into compliance with the Clean Water Act, it will have to spend \$1.5 to \$2.4 billion. This would make it the most expensive public works project in California after the San Onofre Nuclear Power Plant.

Along with my colleagues Representative DUNCAN HUNTER and Representative TONY COELHO, I am introducing the San Diego Sewage Treatment Improvement Act of 1989. The legislation earmarks a total of \$10 million to complete the planning phase of the project. Initially, the city of San Diego received \$10 million for planning construction of a second-

ary treatment works, however, an additional \$10 million is needed to complete this phase of the project which is expected to be completed by early 1991.

In addition, the bill states that money earmarked for planning must be used for planning water reclamation projects for San Diego and surrounding communities. The benefits derived from reclaimed water are twofold. First, reclaimed water could be used for irrigation (both agriculture and landscape), recharge of nonpotable aquifers, industrial uses, and creation of riparian environments. Second, wastewater reclamation projects is a viable alternative to the advanced ocean dumping system currently under consideration by the Environmental Protection Agency.

The bill also requires the Environmental Protection Agency to make grants to the city for the purpose of constructing wastewater treatment works that would provide secondary wastewater treatment. The Federal share is established at 55 percent.

I am introducing this bill for several reasons. First, the cost of constructing new facilities and upgrading the existing Point Loma plant is \$1.5 to \$2.4 billion, all to be financed at the local level. The Federal Government, acting through the Environmental Protection Agency, will cease awarding sewage construction grants after fiscal year 1990. After fiscal year 1990, States will be required to set up a State-operated loan program. In San Diego's case, the average ratepayer bill would more than quadruple.

Second, clean water attainment is not just the city of San Diego's problem. Nationally, 188 major municipalities do not meet current Clean Water Act standards. Some communities may be spending billions or even trillions of dollars to improve their sewer infrastructures. The question that comes to mind is, "How can cities be asked to finance such high capital projects out of local revenues?"

I believe it is important for all cities to meet the standards established in the Clean Water Act. In San Diego's case, the environmental impact from dumping primary treated sewage into the Pacific Ocean has a profound affect. Secondary treatment protects the public from the disease potential of human waste and also protects fish and other aquatic life. Recent studies have revealed high bacteriological counts in the Point Loma kelp beds. High bacteria levels are harmful to divers, people who eat shellfish and, in general, degrade the marine environment.

In summary, my bill seeks to rectify a problem with a solution that other cities have enjoyed, financial assistance at the Federal level. The San Diego Sewage Treatment Improvement Act of 1988 is actually modeled after a provision in H.R. 1, the Clean Water Act, that essentially required the Federal Government to pay 75 percent for planning and construction of Boston's secondary treatment works. The bill I have introduced seeks only a 55-percent Federal share.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "San Diego Sewage Treatment Improvement Act of 1989".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) section 301(i) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act requires that all municipal wastewater discharges achieve secondary or advanced treatment by July 1, 1988;

(2) the estimated cost of sewage treatment improvements needed for the city of San Diego, California, to meet such standards is \$1,500,000,000;

(3) the Environmental Protection Agency has filed suit in the United States district court against the city of San Diego for discharging inadequately treated sewage and for violating water quality standards for coliform bacteria at the Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant of such city;

(4) the discharge of inadequately treated sewage is detrimental to marine life; and

(5) no other city in the State of California has as far to go as the city of San Diego in meeting the requirements of section 301(i) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

SEC. 3. PLANNING.

The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall make a grant of \$10,000,000 from funds allotted under section 205 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to the State of California for fiscal year 1990 to the city of San Diego, California, for planning construction of wastewater treatment works which are necessary for providing secondary treatment for such city and surrounding communities and for planning water reclamation projects for such city and surrounding communities.

SEC. 4. CONSTRUCTION.

(a) GRANTS.—The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall make grants to the city of San Diego, California, for purposes of constructing wastewater treatment works which are necessary for providing secondary treatment for such city and surrounding communities.

(b) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of projects described in subsection (a) shall not exceed 55 percent of the cost of construction thereof.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1991. Such funds shall remain available until expended and shall be in addition to and not in lieu of any other amounts authorized to be appropriated under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURAL EVENTS AT TAXPAYERS' EXPENSE

HON. TIM JOHNSON

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 20, 1989

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, today we witness one of the Nation's most treasured traditions—the swearing in of the next President of the United States. These last few days have been a time of great celebration in Washington, and people across the country have shared in the excitement with us. While I am most enthusiastic about the

festivities that have taken place and that will take place today, I continue to be concerned about a problem that grows worse with each inaugural, and that is the unauthorized use of taxpayer dollars for many of the inaugural activities and events.

A GAO study of the 1985 inaugural revealed that many private inaugural events "were largely planned, staffed, and executed by Federal employees at the taxpayers' expense." According to the study, the 1985 inaugural involved seven Government agencies and cost \$16 million in government funds. At a time when our Nation is facing huge deficits, we need to carefully scrutinize where and how Federal moneys are being spent. It is unthinkable to ask the taxpayers, who have already borne their share in the deficit reduction process, to pay for extravagant social events that they cannot even attend.

Today I am introducing legislation to correct this situation. First, my bill will prevent taxpayer dollars from being used to pay for inaugural balls and other private social events at future Presidential inaugurations. Second, the legal authority of the Presidential Inaugural Committee has not been clear in the past. My legislation will clearly define the status and the authority of the Inaugural Committee and requires the Committee to reimburse the Government for the costs of private events. Federal spending should be restricted to the actual swearing-in ceremony, protection of the President, and other expenses that are absolutely necessary.

I first introduced this legislation with Senator Proxmire in the 100th Congress, and part of this bill was incorporated into the Defense Authorization Act, but only to be effective for fiscal year 1989. We need to take a serious look at this problem and take steps to provide some permanent solutions so that this situation will not recur at future inaugurations. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation and working for its swift passage.

TENANT PROTECTION

HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 20, 1989

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill that will provide a mechanism to protect low-income tenants from the dire consequences that follow when an owner of federally assisted housing decides to prepay his or her mortgage. This bill is more comprehensive than similar legislation that I introduced in the last Congress.

My bill amends section 8(o)(3) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 to allow low-income tenants to qualify for the housing voucher demonstration program. Further, it raises the maximum amount of income a person may have and still qualify for housing certificates under the lower income rental assistance program.

The 2-year interim plan set in place in the recently enacted Housing and Community Development Act came too late for the residents of Cherry Hill Garden Apartments and Dover Garden 1, both of which are located in my district, the 11th Congressional District of New

Jersey. Further, H.R. 4 contains an interim solution while the measure I propose is a permanent solution that, with little modification, can be made part of any new mechanism designed to preserve our stock of low-cost housing.

As a result of earlier congressional attempts to provide housing for the less fortunate, in the 1960's and early 1970's, low-income families were assisted through a process that called for reducing the owner's mortgage payments and passing along to the tenants the consequent reduction in operating costs. The Department of Housing and Urban Development controlled the rents.

However, in certain instances, the agreement between the owner and the Government allowed the owner to prepay the mortgage. Having prepaid, owners are then free to raise rents to market level thereby removing the units from the supply of housing available to low-income families.

When the owner of Dover Garden and Cherry Hill prepaid, the resident low-income tenants were placed between a rock and a hard place. The demonstration voucher program, which recognizes the fact that market rate rental costs vary according to region of the country, is available only to very low-income families. The certificate program, although it includes low-income and very low-income families, does not reflect the cost of living in the 1980's in suburban New Jersey.

Although the tenants of my district are among the first in the Nation to face this crisis, there are approximately 68 New Jersey projects eligible for repayment and nationwide over 330,000 units.

Not all owners will elect to prepay their mortgages. Unfortunately, however, the most likely to take that step are those who have projects in areas in which housing costs are rising most rapidly, with the result that their existing tenants will have the most trouble relocating.

We must be concerned for these tenants who, through no fault of their own and almost without warning, face a housing crisis. The tenants are as deserving of help after the owner pays off the mortgage as before, but they now are being forced to look for a new place to live in an area that has just lost a low-cost housing unit. I believe that my bill, making housing vouchers and certificates available to existing tenants, is the most effective and workable way to provide that help.

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. LOUISE M. SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 20, 1989

Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York. Mr. Speaker, January 22, marks the anniversary of Ukrainian Independence Day. In 1918, as the First World War drew to a close, Ukrainians were able, for a few short years to determine their own national destiny. On January 22, the Ukrainian National Assembly, meeting in Kiev proudly announced the independence of Ukraine.

Unfortunately, this independence was short lived. By 1923, all Ukrainian territory was under the control of the new Soviet regime in Moscow and Ukraine was soon to be the victim of one of the worst artificially induced famines of all time. Millions of Ukrainians died during the forced collectivization of agriculture ordered by the dictator Joseph Stalin even as Ukraine exported grain to the west of the Soviet Union.

Despite the many setbacks of recent history, Ukrainians have maintained a positive outlook on the future and have striven to keep their national identity and culture alive. January 22, symbolizes that hope and buoys the spirits of Ukrainians and those who care about Ukrainians.

The history of Ukraine is a long and proud one. This commemorative date encourages all of us to remember that history and take pride in its achievements and to learn from its mistakes. Ukrainian culture is unique and its contribution to our heritage must not be forgotten.

CPC-BAY CITY: A LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS MODEL FOR THE NATION

HON. BOB TRAXLER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 20, 1989

Mr. TRAXLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call our colleagues' attention to a major accomplishment at the Chevrolet-Pontiac-GM of Canada plant in Bay City, MI. The management team of this facility and United Auto Workers Local 362 of Bay City are to be commended for developing a most positive labor relations program.

Ten years ago, these two groups held a Quality of Work Life Program that has encouraged the talents of both hourly and management personnel in forging a well trained and well-informed work force, whose ideas and feelings are recognized and valued.

This successful endeavor paved the way for the "living agreement" signed in 1984. This landmark agreement, and outgrowth of contract negotiations that year, pledged the parties to resolve problems as they arise. Since then, because of an almost nonexistent grievance load, CPC has been able to focus its attention on production, high quality products, and competitiveness in the marketplace.

This process has worked exceedingly well for this plant, formerly known as Chevrolet-Bay City, to position itself as an industry leader. It has earned national recognition. More importantly, there has been a revitalization of pride in their work, a sense of ownership and responsibility for the quality of their work products, and a concern for each other's well-being. In a word, labor and management have become a real "team".

Through the use of a computer system, machines and products are monitored, and feedback is provided to the production areas so the workers know the results of their efforts and have the leeway to improve on their record. Workers have a voice in the procurement of machinery, based on the premise: Who knows the machine better than the oper-

ator? Time and time again, better ways of doing the job have been initiated through suggestions of workers on the line.

I have always felt that American workers are the best in the world, and that American industry is still the model. Anyone who doubts this need only look toward CPC-Bay City, and the leadership who had the foresight and courage to try these innovative programs.

I urge all of our colleagues to offer their strongest congratulations to Chevrolet-Pontiac-GM of Canada of Bay City, MI, its management personnel, UAW No. 362 workers, and the present plant manager, Patricia Carrigan, as they celebrate the success of their historic agreements.

PRO COMPETITION CARGO ALLOCATION ACT OF 1989

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 20, 1989

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced the Pro Competition Cargo Allocation Act of 1989. This bill would repeal two of the most objectionable provisions of the 1985 farm bill's Merchant Marine Act amendments: the extra 25 percent U.S.-flag set-aside, and the Great Lakes set-aside. This would restore the historic 50-percent cargo preference requirement for humanitarian food aid such as the Food for Peace Program, and remove the Great Lakes ports' mandatory allocation of approximately 250,000 tons of food for peace, Public Law 480, title II, bagged, processed, and fortified commodities.

In the three years these provisions have been in effect, they have created only dissatisfaction and objection on the part of the Great Lakes Port Authorities.

Great Lakes port communities are intensely dissatisfied. We were highly competitive with other port ranges under the historic 50/50 cargo preference requirements. In fact, our low bids kept the lid on total program prices in all transportation modes and through all port ranges, saving tax dollars and stretching our Public Law 480 resources. Now, as the U.S.-flag set-aside has risen to 75 percent, lakes ports see their ability to compete, even to remain viable, rapidly disappearing. If our set-aside should terminate at the end of this year, as now scheduled, we may well lose even the few foreign flag lines now serving the Great Lakes/St. Lawrence Seaway System.

Other port ranges are also dissatisfied, and have complained loudly and long that the lakes' set-aside has deprived them of cargoes.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, which has to administer the program, is not satisfied with it because the Department has had to take into account the legislated set-asides rather than allocating purely on the basis of lowest landed cost.

The U.S. taxpayers should not be satisfied because the two set-asides have already cost them \$11 million in calendar year 1988 alone.

The lakes ports' set-aside cost has been modest—\$2.6 million for the 1988 program year as compared to over \$8 million for the U.S.-flag set-aside. Lakes ports are willing to forgo this set-aside in exchange for the right to compete on the open market for 50 percent of Public Law 480, title II bagged and processed cargoes. We believe that we can compete, and welcome the other port ranges to try to meet our costs.

Mr. Speaker, let me say that Great Lakes ports did not welcome the set-aside. Rather, we were forced into it in self-preservation.

Under the Merchant Marine Act amendments in the 1985 farm bill certain agricultural goods are exempted from cargo preference altogether. Carriage of other agricultural goods on U.S.-flag vessels, including the Food for Peace, Public Law 480 cargoes, rose from their historic 50 to 60 percent in 1986, to 70 percent in 1987, and to 75 percent in 1988.

Because Great Lakes ports have no regular U.S.-flag service, the 75 percent U.S.-flag set-aside is clearly detrimental to the lakes. The Great Lakes delegation was able to secure a brief palliative, a guaranteed set-aside of Public Law 480, title II bagged, processed, fortified commodities, through this calendar year only. After that, if the set-aside is not extended, lake ports will be able to compete with the other port ranges for—not necessarily to win—only the 25 percent non-U.S.-flag-designated cargo.

Public Law 480, title II cargoes are the lifeblood of our ports. Because their handling is labor intensive, they provide jobs for dockworkers who would otherwise be unemployed. These cargoes in addition act as magnets to our ports, drawing ships which then pick up other cargoes as well. Without title II, we could lose these vessels entirely.

Mr. Speaker, I have long supported cargo preference as necessary to a strong U.S. merchant marine. I will continue to do so. I regret having to introduce this bill, but the lakes ports' experiences under the set-aside provisions gives me no choice. The adamant refusal of U.S. lines to serve Great Lakes ports deprives the lakes not only of vessels but, under the 1985 farm bill, of cargoes, dockside employment, and associated economic benefits for ports, cities, and the region, and will mean further economic deprivation in the future unless we take this action.

I have tried to reach some accommodation with other interests on this issue, and am ready at any time to continue those discussions, particularly on ways to invite, or to create, a viable Great Lakes U.S.-flag fleet.

I also invite other port ranges, who claim they can compete with our Great Lakes ports, and who have spoken loudly against the Great Lakes set-aside, to join us on this bill.

The Pro Competition Cargo Allocation Act would help to lower the costs of shipping U.S. agricultural goods abroad, and preserve our Great Lakes ports. If it is enacted, the farmers, dockworkers, stevedores, exporters, and

ports of the Great Lakes region will benefit from the more open, evenhanded opportunity

to bid for Public Law 480 shipments, and the taxpayer will save money on the return to 50/

50 cargo preference regardless of which ports get the allocations.